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Support for Korean People's Stand to Reunify the Country without Interference of Outside Forces

The Five-point National Reunification Programme Evokes Widespread Repercussion in Foreign Countries

Leaders of many countries of the world are warmly supporting and welcoming the five-point programme for national reunification clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his June 23, 1973 speech, "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country."

Michel Michombero, President of the Republic of Burundi, who received a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 28, said:

The government and people of Burundi express full support to the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We give assurance that we will extend every possible support and solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people for materializing the five-point programme.

The people, Party and government of Burundi will never forget such a close friend as the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, received a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 29 and pointed out that the five-point national reunification programme set forth by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is a most principled and fair line for reunification of Korea.

After noting that the programme clearly shows correct and realistic proposals to tide over the present difficult situation, he emphasized that the five-point programme gives a heavy blow to the reactionaries, puppets and traitors.

He stated that the government of Zambia will render support to the five-point programme, overcoming all obstacles.

Having received a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 28, Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, Emir of the State of Bahrein, stressed that he positively supports the line for national reunification of the Korean people and opposes the foreign interference in the settlement of the Korean question.

Vice-President Hussein El Shafei received a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on August 2, authorized by the President and remarked:

We pay our respect to President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who elucidated the five-point programme for national reunification.

This programme fully accords with the interests of the Korean people who are eagerly desirous of reunification. Therefore, we actively support the five-point national reunification programme expounded by President Kim Il Sung, his earnest appeal.

We assure you that we will render positive support and encouragement to the line and position manifested by President Kim Il Sung for Korea's reunification.

El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, who received a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 27, said that he was deeply moved by the personal letter of Ppesident Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will do all he can in support of it.

Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands, who received a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recently, said that he felt honoured by the personal letter from His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and declared his support to the Korean people's stand for reunifying the country without interference of outside forces.

He stressed that the Maldive people will support and encourage with might and main the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Comrade Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il,** Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, the State Council of the German Democratic Republic and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic in connection with the passing away of Comrade **Walter Ulbricht,** President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

✦ **Comrade Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mathieu Kerekou,** President of the Republic of Dahomey, on the 13th anniversary of the independence of Dahomey; a message of greetings to **Hamani Diori,** President of the Republic of Niger, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of Niger; a message of greetings to **Felix Houphouet-Boigny,** President of the Republic of Ivory Coast, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of independence of Ivory Coast; and a message of greetings to **Benjamin Henry Sheares,** President of the Republic of Singapore, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of her independence.

✦ **Comrade Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Aristide Pereira** on his election as General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands.

✦ **Comrade Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Houari Boumedienne,** Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Premier of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in reply to the message sent to him on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, and a message to **Anwar El Sadat,** President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, replying to the message sent to him on the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism".

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a message from **the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria** on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a message from **the Central Committee of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus,** on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

For the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The question of Korean reunification is an urgent matter the solution of which brooks no further delay either in the national point of view of the Korean people or in the international point of view.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people have been making all their efforts to put an end to the division of the nation as early as possible and build a single, reunified, completely national independent state.

However, the urgent aspiration of the Korean people for peaceful reunification has not yet been realized owing to the interference of outside forces and grave obstacles are still today lying in the way of reunification.

The question on Korea has been put on the agenda of the current 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum, deeming it necessary to make clear once again before the whole world its just and fair stand and line of achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

I. The Origin and Development of the Korean Question

—Korea was liberated from 36 years of the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945.

As is widely known to the world, the Korean nation is a single people who have lived harmoniously with the same language and with the same culture and customs in the same territory for thousands of years.

When their fatherland was liberated, the Korean people set up People's Committees, the people's organs of power, at their own initiative over the whole length and breadth of Korea, and embarked upon the creation of a new life.

—But the Soviet and U.S. armies entered Korea with 38 degrees north latitude as a temporary demarcation line in order to disarm the defeated Japanese army.

On September 8, 1945, a little more than twenty days after the liberation of Korea, the U.S. army landed on the area south of the 38th parallel. The U.S. army had no sooner landed on south Korea than it proclaimed the enforcement of military government, acting as an occupation force.

* The Proclamation issued at that time on the enforcement of Military Government reads in part:

"...By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, the United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof...

"Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely..." (from Proclamation No. 1 by MacArthur.)

Why did the U.S. army enter liberated Korea and enforce such a horrible military government?

All the subsequent historical facts furnish a clearcut answer to this question.

Synchronizing with enforcement of military government, the U.S. army, first of all, totally suppressed and dissolved the people's organs of power set up by the Korean people themselves before.

Further, it blocked the 38th parallel like a border line and cut off traffic, transport, communication and travel between the north and the south which had been freely conducted till that time.

This is how the tragic division of Korea was originated.

—The Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the U.K. held in Moscow in December 1945 decided to "re-establish Korea as an independent state and develop the country on democratic principles" and, for this purpose, "set up a provisional democratic government" in Korea at an early date.

All the patriotic forces of Korea positively welcomed this decision and endeavoured to put it into practice.

But the U.S. Government refused to implement this decision which it had itself signed. The United States raked up Syngman Rhee whom it had long since trained as its puppet in the U.S., the handful of south Korean traitors who had served the Japanese colonial rulers, and other traitorous forces of south Korea, and organized and instigated them to launch a movement against the decision of the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference.

To crown all, it unilaterally wrecked the work of the Soviet-U.S. Joint Commission aimed to implement the decision of the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference.

This showed that the United States, far from concerned about "reestablishing Korea as an independent state and developing the country on democratic principles," was already trying to realize the aggressive ambition on Korea it had harboured from more than 100 years ago and to convert south Korea into its colony and military base, taking advantage of its setting foot on south Korea.

* Even according to the secret foreign relations documents on the Korean question made public by the U.S. Department of State some years ago, the former U.S. President Truman, in 1946, called Korea an "ideal battle-field which might decide all the American successes in Asia," and "asked for our stay in Korea for a sufficient period of time to fulfil our tasks and for appropriate personnel and enough fund secured for the fulfilment of the tasks" (from **American Foreign Relations, Far East, 1946.**)

All the ensuing actions by the United States were geared to the purpose of realizing this aim without difficulty.

—In 1947 the U.S. Government unilaterally annulled the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference and took the Korean question to the United Nations.

It was a direct violation of the U.N. Charter to place the Korean question on the agenda of the U.N.

It was a violation of Article 107, Chapter XVII of the U.N. Charter which stipulates that the United Nations cannot discuss such questions as the Korean question whose way of disposal had already been defined as a result of the Second World War.

It was also a violation of Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the U.N. Charter which prohibits the discussion of domestic matters of any state.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. Government forcefully placed the Korean question on the agenda of the second session of the U.N. General Assembly and unilaterally fabricated a "resolution" on dispatching the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" and holding "U.N.-supervised elections" in Korea. This is how began the history of the long-drawn discussion of the "Korean question" in the U.N., a calamity both to the Korean people and the United Nations.

As for that time, the absolute majority of present countries in the third world were not yet in the United Nations. In defiance of the will of peace-loving states, the United States began to utilize the U.N. authority in fulfilling its aim of aggression against Korea.

—The "resolution" fabricated by the United States unjustifiably at the U.N. was rightly rejected by the entire Korean people. Such being the case, the United States, in another violation of the U.N. Charter, called the "U.N. Interim Committee," as premeditated, and cooked up a "resolution" on holding separate "elections" in the so-called "possible area," that is, only in south Korea under the U.S. army occupation.

Under the pretext of this "resolution," the United States conducted a separate "election" in south Korea on May 10, 1948, at the point of bayonet of the U.S. army under the "election law" concocted by the U.S. Military Government, in spite of the unanimous opposition of the entire people in north and south Korea. In what an atmosphere of murderous suppression this "election" called "free election" "supervised by the U.N." was held could be seen clearly from the report dispatched by an American U.P. special correspondent in Seoul, which reads in part:

* "American reconnaissance planes flew overhead... the police and specially appointed civilians, with the backing of the U.S. troops, set up barricades at main points and intersections and guards were posted at each entrance of back alleys.

"Civilian guards were armed with axe handles, baseball bats and clubs, and the Korean with U.S. carbines. The atmosphere resembled that of a city under martial law" (south Korean paper **Kyonghyang Sinmun,** May 12, 1948.)

The United States framed up a separate south Korean puppet regime bossed by notorious Syngman Rhee in August 1948 with the returns of the suppressive, fraudulent "election." And then it cooked up a U.N. "resolution" calling it the "only legitimate government in Korea."

But with nothing could it conceal the fact that this "regime" was a false regime concocted as a neo-colonialist ruling machine of U.S. imperialism and a dependent "regime" devoid of any independence.

—The establishment of the separate south Korean "regime" by the United States meant that it had entered upon the phase of consolidating the division of Korea openly.

The fact that the United States had long schemed to set up a separate "regime" in south Korea was disclosed by the following evidences as well:

* According to confidential foreign relations documents on the Korean question published by the U.S. Department of State, in November and December 1946, Langdon, political advisor, and Hodge, Commanding General, of the Office of U.S. Military Government in south Korea, said in their respective telegram and letter to the U.S. Secretary of State that Syngman Rhee demanded the "abolition of the agreement of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers and the immediate independence of south Korea" and wanted "to become the head of the separate government of south Korea" (from **American Foreign Relations, Far East, 1946.**)

—The Korean people founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the sole, legitimate state of the Korean nation, in September 1948 through the general elections over the whole areas of north and south Korea, in the nationwide struggle against the colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean reactionaries.

At the request of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Soviet Army completely withdrew from Korea by the end of 1948.

This created more favourable conditions for the Korean people to solve the Korean question by themselves.

But the U.S. army refused to pull out of south Korea, because it aimed to protect with bayonets the isolated south Korean puppet regime which could not win the people's support.

And it also aimed to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

—Following the establishment of the south Korean separate "regime," "unification through northward march" was openly proclaimed as a policy in south Korea and extensive preparations were stepped up for "northward expedition."

In June 1950 the U.S. imperialists finally sent Dulles directly to south Korea to ignite a war.

When the invasion of the south Korean troops was crushed to pieces and they took to flight in face of the heroic counter-attack of the Korean People's Army, the United States started a direct barbarous armed intervention, throwing in its ground, naval and air forces.

—Having provoked the aggressive war in Korea, the United States called the U.N. Security Council under a premeditated plan and faked up "resolutions" for putting the "U.N. forces" helmets on the heads of the U.S. aggression troops, branding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the victim of aggression, as "aggressor" and describing the armed aggression of the U.S. army as a "self-defensive police action" of the United Nations.

At the same time it reorganized the "U.N. Commission on Korea," which they had formed as a tool of aggression against Korea, into the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The absolute unreasonableness of the "resolution" on sending the "U.N. forces" to Korea was proved by the fact that it was manufactured without any confirmed investigation as to who had provoked the war in Korea, in the absence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the victim of aggression, and even in violation of the principle of unanimous vote of all the permanent members of the Security Council.

* Even French President De Gaulle admitted in February 1965 that the U.N. "resolution" on dispatching the "U.N. forces" to Korea was wrong, saying that as far as he knew, regarding the actions of the "U.N. forces" in Korea, the "United Nations deviated from the principles of its Charter, going beyond the limits of its original nature and functions" (Paris, Feb. 4, 1965, AFP.)

—The United States carried out the aggressive war in Korea for three years, resorting to the most bestial methods unheard-of in the war history of the world, but it could never bring the Korean people to their knees.

Having repeatedly suffered shameful defeats in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people who were enjoying the unanimous support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples across the world, the United States was compelled to put its signature on the Armistice Agreement in July 1953 at the very place where it had unleashed the aggressive war. This meant the start of downhill slide of U.S. imperialism after the Second World War.

The armistice in Korea again created the possibility of peaceful settlement to the Korean question.

* Paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement provides as follows:

"In order to ensure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the Governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

But the United States did not observe the Armistice Agreement from the outset.

The United States stepped up preparations for a new war and opposed the peaceful reunification of Korea in every way, while instigating the south Korean authorities to openly declare that they "have no obligation to honour the Korean Armistice" and continuously to advocate "unification through northward march."

Already in August 1953, immediately after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the United States concluded the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" stipulating the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army in complete contravention of the spirit of Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

The United States also buried the question of convening a higher-level political conference provided for in the Armistice Agreement, by walking out unilaterally from the Panmunjom preliminary talks held for the convocation of this conference in December 1953.

—From April to June, 1954, the Geneva conference was held for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The United States not only rejected the most reasonable proposals for the reunification of Korea set forth by the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at this conference but also unilaterally declared the conference suspended, turning down even our proposal on "reaching initial agreement on the matters of principle which have already been or can be approached mutually during the consideration of the Korean question" and our proposal on "agreeing to continued endeavours so as to reach agreement on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

No negotiations had taken place between the two sides for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question since then up to 1971 when north-south dialogue started.

—Of course many good opportunities had offered during that period, too, to settle the Korean question peacefully.

For instance, in February 1958 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward new epochal proposals including the withdrawal of all foreign troops for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Government of the People's Republic of China fully supported these proposals and all the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea at their initiative by the end of 1958.

This opened up a very favourable phase for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. Government, however, refused to withdraw its troops this time again and continued to stubbornly block the road to Korean reunification.

—In April 1960 the Syngman Rhee "government" was overthrown by the heroic uprising of the people in south Korea.

This exposed that all the assertions of the United States which had described the puppet regime as a democratic "regime" representing the people's will under the pretext of the U.N. "resolution" were falsehood and lies. It also meant the shameful bankruptcy of the neo-colonialist policy pursued by the U.S. in south Korea under the name of the U.N.

Following the April 19 uprising, a trend towards peaceful reunification of the country surged higher as never before among the south Korean people in support of the line of national reunification newly set forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In an attempt to check this trend, the United States instigated the military fascist elements of south Korea to stage a military coup d'etat in May 1961.

Having usurped power, the present south Korean authorities arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered at random all patriots and political figures of south Korea who had demanded peaceful reunification.

South Korea was plunged in the darkness of military fascist suppression.

—In the 1960's following the setting up of military fascist regime, war preparations and military provocations against the northern half of the Republic were intensified as never before in south Korea.

The United States shipped into south Korea larger quantities of mass destruction as well as up-to-date weapons including tactical nuclear ones and guided missiles to boost the combat capacity of the U.S. army occupying south Korea and increase the numerical strength of the south Korean army, while intensifying daily direct armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean authorities put up a theory of "unification by prevailing over communism" instead of the bankrupt theory of "unification through northward march" and more noisily advocated confrontation based on strength between the north and the south.

Just as a war broke out in Korea following Dulles' inspection of the 38th parallel in June 1950, so the situation in Korea was aggravated to the extreme, resembling that on the eve of the outbreak of the Korean war, after U.S. President Johnson had flown into south Korea in October 1966 to inspect the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

* In January 1968 the U.S. armed spy ship "Pueblo" was captured and rightly punished by the Korean People's Army when it intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to commit espionage activity.

* In April 1969 the U.S. large-size spy plane "EC-121" was shot down by the Korean People's Army when it intruded deep into the territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to commit spying activity.

Such military provocations committed by the United States one after another are deliberate acts of aggression which imperialists commit only on the eve of war in order to find pretexts for provoking a war.

The U.S. Government itself could not but officially confess later such crimes of aggression against the Korean people.

* The letter of apology addressed by the United States Government to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in December 1968 in connection with the "Pueblo" incident reads in part:

The U.S. Government "...shoulders full responsibility and solemnly apologizes for the grave acts of espionage committed by the U.S. ship against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"And gives firm assurance that no U.S. ship will intrude again in future into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

These incidents followed by the whole world with deep apprehension were prevented from turning into a large-scale war and straightened out only thanks to the consistent peace-loving policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

—As is seen above, it was none other than the United States which has divided Korea and hampered its reunification.

It was the United States which occupied liberated south Korea, enforced military government there illegally and abrogated the international agreements on Korea unilaterally; it was also the U.S. which fabricated a separate "regime" in south Korea under the name of the U.N.; and it was again the U.S. which provoked the war of aggression in Korea.

It is also none other than the United States which has prevented any contact or negotiation for reunification between the north and the south and stepped up preparations for new war against the northern half of the Republic in systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement after the ceasefire.

In an attempt to cover up such acts, the United States placed the "Korean question" on the agenda of the U.N. like an annual ritual even after the Korean armistice, and reproduced annually stereotyped "resolutions" clamouring for "elections under the U.N. supervision," the continued presence of the "U.N. Forces" and the "UNCURK" in south Korea and what not.

But things did not turn out always as the United States wanted.

As its foundation was shaken at the United Nations, the United States put off the discussion of the question on Korea twice—at the 26th and 27th sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S. was the very ringleader who brought the Korean question before the U.N. And now it itself had to propose ending the discussion of the question on Korea at the United Nations. This shows what a tight corner it was put into.

When the pressure of the public opinion at home and abroad increased, demanding the earliest possible removal of all obstacles to the independent peaceful reunification of the country in Korea, the U.S. Government has also been compelled to agree to the discussion of the question on Korea at the 28th session of the U.N. General Assembly this year.

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A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (21)

For Building a Sovereign and Independent State

We were shown around the halls—from No. 32 to No. 37—in the Korean Revolution Museum.

Exhibited in these halls were the historical materials which show that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the masses of the people and gave them wise guidance in their struggle to carry out the tasks in the early stage of the period of the transition to socialism in the northern half of the Republic.

Hung in place of honour on the wall of Hall No. 32 is a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Seen beside it is his words in golden letters, which read:

"With the completion of the democratic revolution conditions were created for gradually going over to socialist revolution in the northern half. Therefore, our Party set the task of further developing people's power, a weapon of our revolution, in order to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution."

With a view to successfully implementing the tasks of the transition period Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth, first of all, the original policy of establishing a government under the dictatorship of the proletariat by strengthening the existing people's government so that it would be able to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution.

In accordance with this policy, the first, historic democratic election was brought to a great victory in the northern half of the Republic and, on this basis, the North Korean People's Committee was set up in February 1947.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the North Korean People's Committee.

These historical events are illustrated by a series of materials exhibited in the hall. And other materials there show that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pushed ahead dynamically with the economic construction as well as with the ideological revolution, in order to successfully carry into practice the tasks in the early stage of the transition period. Seen on the wall of the hall is a bold-faced slogan: "Let's do away with the survivals of old ideology and arm ourselves with a new idea—building the country!" Put on show underneath it are the materials showing that Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated a general ideological mobilization movement for building the country as a means of remoulding the ideological consciousness of the working people and wisely led them so that the tasks of the early stage of the transition period could be accomplished successfully.

The flames of the general ideological mobilization movement for building the country, which was kindled by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, quickly spread over all towns and countryside. In this course the people were roused to an energetic struggle to remould their ideological consciouness and carry on the economic construction in the initial stage of the transition period.

The visitors are greatly impressed by the materials on the policy formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the policy of building an independent national economy which serves as an economic basis of a sovereign, independent state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at the Hwanghae Iron Works

Seen in the centre of the wall is the inscription of the teaching given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Congress of the Provincial, City and County People's Committees of North Korea on February 20, 1947. It reads:

"Without the basis of an independent economy we can neither achieve independence, nor can we build a state or maintain our existence."

As far back as the post-liberation days when he set out on the construction of a new country, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of building an independent national economy and led the people to victory. Engraving every word on their minds, the visitors feel once again boundless happiness that they are under his wise leadership.

Exhibited on the other wall of Hall No. 32 are the materials on the fact that the national economic plan was worked out, the first of its kind in the history of our country, in accordance with the Party's economic policy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the early stage of the transition period and his policy of building an independent national economy and that the workers achieved successes in their struggle to fulfil the national economic plan in hearty response to his call.

From the picture the visitors see that Comrade Kim Il Sung, busy as he was with the state affairs after liberation, found time to frequent farm villages and factories to give on-the-spot guidance to the workers and peasants and encourage them to the struggle for an increased production for the building of a new society. Looking up to the great figure of the leader, the visitors find themselves lost in deep emotion.

Highly inspired by the call of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his on-the-spot guidance, all the working people waged a titanic struggle and splendidly fulfilled the national economic plans for 1947 and 1948 ahead of schedule. And the 1949-1950 economic plan was carried out in the main in the first half of 1950.On the whole, the national economy in the northern half of the Republic was rehabilitated and in some branches the production exceeded the pre-liberation peak.

A number of materials on display in Hall No. 33 show that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Pyongyang Institute, the Central Security Cadres School and security cadres training centres right after liberation, frustrating all shades of the obstructions of the enemy, in order to train military and political cadres systematically and that, on this preparatory work, he founded on February 8, 1948 the Korean People's Army made up of the fine sons and daughters of workers and peasants with the revolutionary fighters he had personally reared in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core.

With deep emotion we realize once again from the materials on show that the establishment of the Korean People's Army, the direct heir to the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the modern regular armed forces, each man being a match for a hundred enemies, was a shining embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of self-defence and was another great victory attained by the Korean people in the building of a new country.

Then we moved on to other halls. Here we found the materials showing that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the Second Congress of the North Korean Workers' Party in March 1948 and the Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations in April the same year and that he founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious homeland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely organized and led the struggle to thwart the U.S. imperialists' nation-splitting scheme, achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and consolidate the revolutionary, democratic base in the northern half of the Republic.

In those days the U.S. imperialists who had occupied south Korea rigged up a separate puppet regime there with an aim of realizing their aggressive ambition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took a measure to execute the Party's political line of founding a democratic people's republic without delay, striking blow at the U.S. imperialists' nation-splitting act.

The materials exhibited in the hall show that the general election in north and south Korea was brought to victory in accordance with Comrade Kim Il Sung's line and the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held in September 1948.

At the session Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and made it known to the whole world.

Manifesting the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people, the session appointed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK and Head of State.

The materials illustrative of the founding of the DPRK bring back to the minds of us visitors the deep emotion and excitement we felt at the news that the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung became Head of State.

We paused quite a while in front of the national flag of the DPRK with blue and red stripes.

While inspecting the materials on show in the halls, we realize more keenly than before that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, that it is a revolutionary gain our people under his leadership won through the struggle against the enemy and that it is a genuine people's state which represents and champions the interests of the entire people in north and south Korea.

Indeed, the Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to have the revolutionary Party, the people's government and the invincible armed forces for the first time in their history.

Thus they launched out on a vigorous struggle to create a new life and win the nationwide victory of the revolution in reliance on the revolutionary, democratic base set up in the northern half of the Republic.

Kim Ik Gwon

The Leader of the People

Worrying About a Worker's Health

December 3, 1947. At the Hwanghae Iron Works a ceremony was held to put into operation the blast furnace which was rebuilt. It had been destroyed by Japanese imperialism. The historic ceremony was honoured with the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The workers there gave themselves up to the tumult of immeasurable joy.

Comrade Kim Hung Il who joined in the teeming operation at the firing ceremony had the honour of meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung whom he had longed for, awake or asleep.

Having successfully wound up the teeming operation, the smelters were taking rest in front of the control room to rid themselves of the sweat.

At the time Comrade Kim Il Sung stepped up to them.

Running affectionate eyes over the smelters, he said, "You are brave fighters, comrades! Let me shake hands with you" and grasped their dirt-smeared hands one by one without hesitation.

He highly praised the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works for having rebuilt the blast furnace by their own efforts, and said that they were the masters of the blast furnaces, the masters of the country and the treasured people for the construction of a new country.

He told them that the other blast furnace, too, should be rebuilt at an early date to produce larger quantity of molten iron and that it would contribute to the rapid improvement of the living conditions of the entire Korean people.

He then asked the workers one after another about their living and health.

He beckoned Comrade Hung Il in and gazed at his hands for a while, which bear the scars left by burns in the years of Japanese imperialist rule.

With a cloud on his face he gently brought him to turn his back and felt a scar of burns on his scruff.

At that moment flashed across the mind of Comrade Hung Il a bitter memory of the miserable life he had lived under the maltreatment and humiliation in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Born into a worker's family, he became a smelter at the age of 16. He got drubbing, suffered burns and went hungry quite often. He was held in contempt and given the sub-human treatment.

Now, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in deep sympathy with the worker who had experienced such a life, was passing his hand over the scar of burns. Comrade Hung Il could hardly keep back the tears of deep emotion.

He said to himself, "I will become a fine worker, a fighter loyal to you, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Since then, Comrade Hung Il had more than once the honour of meeting the leader.

After the war he was transferred to the Kimchaek Iron Works to do his bit in rehabilitating the destroyed blast furnace. In the spring of 1959 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited there. At that time, too, he took time to meet him, not forgetting him. It happened when the workers gave an art performance in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Glancing over the audience, Comrade Kim Il Sung called to Comrade Hung Il to take a seat beside him.

He gazed fixedly at him for a while, and said in an anxious tone:

"Comrade Hung Il! It seems you are in very poor health. You need a good rest."

"I am all right, sir. I've been fatigued a bit from the recent work of preparing for a firing ceremony for the blast furnace," he replied with vigor. To this Comrade Kim Il Sung said "No" and added quite worryingly, "Your countenance tells me honestly. ... 'Frankly speaking, I have been run down greatly'".

Later on, Comrade Hung Il was sent to the Chuul Sanatorium thanks to the solicitude of the leader.

At the New Year's banquet arragend by the DPRK Cabinet in 1958 Comrade Kim Il Sung came close to Comrade Hung Il and kindly told him to help himself as much as he pleased because the food was served in honour of the workers. And he filled up a glass, proposing a toast to his health.

Holding it high, Comrade Hung Il said in a tearful voice:

"I wish a long life and good health to President Kim Il Sung!"

As seen above, one of the concerns ever-present in the mind of Comrade Kim Il Sung is how to improve the health of the worker, nay, all the workers in our country.

True, none are happier than they are, because they live and work in the affectionate embrace of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Li Chang Gyu

South Koreans Sincerely Venerate the Great Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG

The hearts of the south Korean people burn ever more furiously with the ardent desire to live a happy life under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. They infinitely revere him.

According to **Hyokmyong Chonson**, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a worker surnamed Pak residing in Seoul said that he always cherished deep in his heart the ardent desire to lead a worthy life in the warm embrace of the fatherly leader. Looking back on the days right after the liberation when all the people were beside themselves with joy and enthusiasm waiting for the moment when they would welcome the leader in Seoul, the worker said:

"On August 15 every year, I recollect those unforgettable days. Especially, I never forget August 16, 1945, when I rushed to the railway station plaza, hearing the news that General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, was returning to Seoul from his victorious campaign.

"General Kim Il Sung, the great leader, brought restoration to our nation which had been roaming about in quest of a means of livelihood, driven by grief in the grim period of Japanese imperialist rule when the dark clouds of ruined nation were hanging over our land. How eagerly we longed for his triumphal return! How could we repress the emotion and excitement anticipating our meeting with the General?"

He further said:

"The ardent desire to welcome the leader at the Seoul square that inflamed the hearts of the people 28 years ago will be surely realized before long on the day when they will have the greatest festival of the nation with the leader on the high rostrum of the square of reunification."

Expressing his unshakable determination to fight on undauntedly, upholding the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, a certain Choe residing in Seoul said:

"South Korea is a den of devils where men must live as slaves if they want to live and the human beings are treated as commodities while they are alive. This land is being turned into a land of more savage terror that makes your flesh creep, into a land of famine."

Saying that Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, showed a path to him who had writhed in agony, not knowing how he should live and whom he should fight in the cursed land, he stressed:

"General Kim Il Sung, the peerless hero, has caressed my heart with his great revolutionary ideas and led me by the hand.

I will make revolution all through my life, following General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

I will engrave his intention on my heart and brain and tightly grasp Kim Il Sung-ism as the banner of life."

Basic Rights and Duties of Citizens Laid Down in DPRK Socialist Constitution

The basic rights and duties of citizens are stipulated in the fourth chapter of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK drawn up by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea explicitly provides for the basic rights and duties of citizens to suit the intrinsic nature of socialist society." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 40.)

Under our socialist system in which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses, all the citizens enjoy genuine freedoms and rights and discharge the duties for society and for themselves. The new Socialist Constitution correctly provides for the basic rights and duties of citizens to suit the intrinsic nature of socialist society.

First of all, our Socialist Constitution points out that the basic rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one."

Under our socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, unity and cohesion of the working class, co-op farmers and working intellectuals constitute the basis of social relations and the social and individual interests are in full accord. In our society the working class, co-op farmers and working intellectuals are firmly united politically and ideologically because of their common socio-economic status and their common goals and interests. In our country all the people are imbued with true comradeship, respecting, trusting and cooperating with each other. This makes it necessary for everyone to live and work in accordance with the principle of collectivism and the socialist norm of life and the socialist rules of conduct. The rights and duties of citizens stipulated in our Socialist Constitution reflect in an allround way the fundamental requirements of our socialist system.

The basic rights of citizens provided for in our Socialist Constitution are genuine democratic rights that guarantee an independent and creative life to all the citizens.

Thanks to the warm love and profound solicitude of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the people, all the working people in our country substantially enjoy genuine democratic rights and liberties in all spheres of social life. The basic rights of citizens laid down in the Socialist Constitution are a legal confirmation of the rights and freedoms our people enjoy in their actual life as the true masters of nature, society and the country under the warm care and deep affection of the great leader.

The new Socialist Constitution specifically points out that the State substantially ensures genuine democratic rights and liberties to all the citizens and the rights and freedoms of citizens increase still further with the consolidation and development of the socialist system. It also fully clarifies the conditions for this.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that citizens all enjoy equal rights in the political, economic, cultural and all other spheres of State and public activity and fully explains how these rights are ensured substantially.

The Socialist Constitution explicitly prescribes, above all, the political rights and liberties of citizens.

The newly adopted Socialist Constitution stipulates that all citizens who have reached the age of 17, those serving in the army included, have the right to elect and to be elected, that citizens have the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and freedom of religious belief and freedom of anti-religious propaganda and that they are entitled to make complaints and submit petitions.

The political rights and freedoms of citizens provided for in the Socialist Constitution are precisely a legal confirmation of the rights our people enjoy in actual life today.

The Socialist Constitution makes it clear that all citizens are entitled to enjoy material and cultural welfare practically.

The new Constitution points out that citizens have the rights to work, rest, free medical treatment and education and the freedom of scientific, literary and artistic pursuits. It stipulates that the right to work enables the citizens to choose occupations according to their desires and talents and have stable jobs and working conditions. It also clarifies that the right to rest is ensured by the eight-hour working day, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at State expense and by an ever-expanding network of cultural facilities and that citizens are entitled to get free medical care and persons who have lost ability to work, the supportless old people and orphans have the right to material assistance, and this right is ensured by free medical care, a broadening network of hospitals, sanatoria and other medical institutions and the State social insurance and maintenance. It provides that the right to education is guaranteed by the advanced educational system, free compulsory education and other educational measures of the State for the people. It also determines all other conditions for enabling the citizens to enjoy material and cultural welfare actually.

The Socialist Constitution points out that women hold equal social status and rights with men.

It prescribes that the revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of the People's Armymen, and the honoured disabled veterans enjoy the special protection of the State and society.

It provides that marriage and the family are protected by the State, that citizens are guaranteed the inviolability of the person and residence and the privacy of correspondence and that all the Korean citizens in foreign lands are legally protected by the DPRK. It points out that the DPRK protects the foreigners who seek asylum after fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, and for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits.

As seen above, our Socialist Constitution stipulates that all the working people are fully entitled to lead an independent and creative life to their heart's content as the masters of nature, society and the State and it provides for all the conditions for the citizens to exercise their rights substantially. This clearly shows the popular character of our Socialist Constitution.

The Socialist Constitution prescribes the duties of the citizens.

It points out that the citizens should strictly observe the laws of the State, the socialist norm of life and the socialist rules of conduct and display a high degree of collectivist spirit and that labour is the sacred duty and honour of citizens.

The Socialist Constitution clarifies that citizens are in duty bound to deal with the State and communal property with care and run the nation's economy assiduously.

Besides, it stipulates that citizens should always heighten their revolutionary vigilance and strictly preserve State secrets and discharge the honourable duty of national defence.

Indeed, the duties of citizens specified in the Socialist Constitution are honourable duties that should be fulfilled by the people, as the masters of the country, in consolidating and developing the socialist system and in making their homeland richer and stronger.

The duties of citizens bear a genuine popular character. That is why the citizens consider them to be their legal, political and moral duties and discharge them consciously, actively and voluntarily.

The basic rights and duties of the citizens provided for in our Socialist Constitution are the most democratic rights and duties that guarantee a hope-filled life to the workers, peasants and other working people, the masters of the country.

LIBRETTO

The Flower Girl

Revolutionary Opera from the Immortal Classic THE FLOWER GIRL

The revolutionary opera *The Flower Girl* is based on the immortal classic under the same name which was written and staged at Wuchiatzu in 1930 in the initial stage of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The opera splendidly embodies in itself the basic idea of the *Juche* philosophy that man is the master of all things and decides everything. It is a hymn of praise to genuine men, for it sings of their dignity and might and their beautiful, noble spirit. It serves as a powerful weapon in rousing the masses of the people to the struggle for building a new, truly independent and creative life. That is why this opera has caused great sensation not only among our people but among foreigners.

The Editorial Board of the *Pyongyang Times* has decided to publish the libretto of the revolutionary opera *The Flower Girl* in several instalments.

CHARACTERS

Ggot Bun
Sun Hui: Her sister
Her mother
Chol Yong: Her brother; later a member of the Korean Revolutionary Army.
Yong Ran's mother: A neighbour
Old man Hwang: A hired hand at the landlord's
Doctor
Member of the Korean Revolutionary Army
Old man of the log cabin
Other villagers and people
Landlord Pae
Landlord's wife
Paek Man: Landlord Pae's agent
Middleman
Policemen and prison guards

PRELUDE

The curtain rises as the orchestra plays.
Flowers are in full bloom everywhere on the hills and in the fields.
Ggot Bun is walking down the mountain trail through a dense fog.

Women's *Pangchang*:
On the hills and in the fields, beautiful flowers blossom every spring.
But when will flowers bloom in our hearts, deprived as we are of our land and of spring?

Though Spring Comes Every Year
해마다 봄이 오면
haemada bomi omyon

Full of emotions, pathetically
mp
hae-ma da bomi o myon sangwa du-re-mun
arum da un ggot-du ri pi 'ye nagon man
na ra il ko bomdo op nun u ri da re gon
on je ka myon kasum so ge ggo chi piryo na

Ggot Bun comes down the trail and appears on the stage. She plucks a flower.

Ggot Bun:
On the hills and in the fields, flowers bloom but I have only grief in my heart.
Though the flowers I carry are beautiful the dewdrops on them are tears in my heart.

Women's *Pangchang*:
The pretty girl who sells flowers with eyes full of tears, carries a heart-rending story with her flowers.
The beautiful flowers are wet with dew—tears tell the story deep in her heart.

Amid the women's *Pangchang* we see the title, Revolutionary Opera THE FLOWER GIRL from the Immortal Classic "The Flower Girl."

Women's *Pangchang*:
Let us listen to her tearful story.
Why is the girl selling flowers?

As a mixed *Pangchang* continues, Ggot Bun climbs to the top of a cliff.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
Let us listen to her tearful story.
Why is the girl selling flowers?

The stage darkens.

ACT I

At the Landlord's. It Is Autumn.

The curtain goes up amid the men's *Pangchang*. At the courtyard the landlord and his wife, together with Paek Man, are collecting farm rent. Prodded by Paek Man, Chol Yong, a hired hand, is reluctantly carrying sacks of rice on his back.

Men's *Pangchang*:
Though we plough the cursed land shedding tears of blood,
We are always in debt.
For whom do we sow and weed?
Only sorrow and grief we harvest.

What Can We Do Without a Country or Land of Our Own?
나라 없고 땅이 없으니 어이할소냐
nara opgo ddangi opsuni oihalsonya

Slowly and earnestly
mp
wonhane-ddang pimunmul-lo chok siyo ka-myo
hanhae pong-su chiokon-man bim-man-nam an-ne
nugul wi-hae sabburi-go gi-mul-mae yon-na
go-du-o du ri nun-gon nun-mul gwa han-sum bbun
oguiha-go sk chak han i se-sang
na ra op-go ddang i opsum e-i-hal-so nya

Mixed *Pangchang*:
O what an unjust and vicious world we live in! But what can we do without a country or land of our own?

Peasants are seen being deprived of their grain reaped with sweat and blood.
Ggot Bun's mother enters through the main gate carrying a sack of rice on her back.
Chol Yong sees his mother.

Chol Yong: Mother!
Mother: Chol Yong, this will clear our debt at last.
Chol Yong is so deeply moved that he cannot say a word and takes the sack from his mother.
The mother goes up to the hall and bows.
Mother: Master, I've brought the last payment on our debt.
Landlord arrogantly gestures to the mother to come in and steps down to the courtyard with his account book under his arm.
Chol Yong and his mother go behind the house carrying the sack.
Paek Man watches them.
Paek Man: Sir, Ggot Bun's mother brought her payment. Chol Yong is as strong as a bull. If you let him go...
Landlord: Who said he'll be released? Whether he will be relieved or not depends on how much interest you charge them. Go in and prepare to brew my medicine.
The landlord goes out.
Paek Man also goes out to brew medicine.
After putting the sack of rice away, Chol Yong appears. With deep emotion he looks at the servants' quarters where he has lived while working as a hired hand. He pats the pillar and sings.

Chol Yong:
A hired hand, father died in this room.
I too have lived here eight years.
To repay two *mal* of millet
I came here at the age of ten.

The mother follows Chol Yong and looks at him.

Mother:
Since I sent you here as a hired hand I've never had a peaceful sleep for eight years.
Your dead father would be pleased to see you back in my embrace.

Chol Yong:
You've brought up your children all alone.
And your hair has turned grey.

Mother & Chol Yong:
Even though hungry and ragged, if we live together
We'll find joy in our humble home.

Ggot Bun and Sun Hui come in, calling their brother, happy that Chol Yong's servitude is over.

Ggot Bun:
Today is the happy day we've awaited so long.
Brother's servitude is over today.

Ggot Bun & Sun Hui:
Brother's coming home today
And will live with mother in joy.

Chol Yong, Ggot Bun & Sun Hui:
We are going to live in harmony,
With our mother happily.

The landlord enters.
Landlord: Where the devil are you going? We haven't settled our accounts yet. Finish carrying in those rice sacks.
Chol Yong is going to say something to the landlord but hesitates, and he comforts his mother.
Chol Yong: Mother, you go home.
Chol Yong goes out. Ggot Bun follows him.
Mother: Sun Hui, go home and wait for me.
Sun Hui: No, I won't. I'm hungry.
Mother persuades Sun Hui to return home and goes out.
Paek Man comes out with a brazier with a medicine pot on it.
Landlord Pae comes out of the house with his wife. He is carrying a box with a wild *insam* root in it. The landlord takes out the wild *insam*.

Landlord:
The wild *insam*, elixir of life, looks so wonderful.
It will prolong my life for another hundred years.

Paek Man:
It cost you ten *som* of rice.
It will surely give you perpetual youth.

Landlord:
Wild *insam* is spoilt by dirt.
Make sure no hired hands come near it.

Paek Man & landlord's wife:
The elixir of life the master is taking
We'll brew with all our devotion.

The landlord goes into the house in a happy mood.
Paek Man looks after the brazier and exits.
Following Ggot Bun, Sun Hui comes in.
Ggot Bun disappears behind the servants' quarters to work.
The landlord's wife looks after the jujubes put on the veranda to dry and goes into the room, chewing one of them.
Seeing this Sun Hui totters up to the veranda to pick up one of the jujubes, then steps down.
Coming out of the room the landlord's wife sees the sight and rushes down to Sun Hui.
The landlord's wife beats and shoves Sun Hui, saying, "You dirty little slut! Take your hands off that!"
Sun Hui falls down, overturning the boiling medicine pot. Her eyes are seared.
Landlord's wife: Good gracious! The wild *insam* is spoiled.
The landlord's wife grabs Sun Hui's hair and shakes her.
The landlord comes dashing out of the room.
Landlord: Oh my God! The wild *insam* has been spoilt. My wild *insam*!
The landlord tramples on Sun Hui who is writhing on the ground, covering her face with her hands.
The mother dashes in to implore for mercy.
However, the landlord and his wife kick Sun Hui and slam her head against the ground by gripping her hair.
Landlord's wife: Pay for the wild *insam*! Pay for it!
Landlord: I cannot get the price of more even if I sell the four of you.
Ggot Bun, the old man Hwang, Yong Ran's mother and other villagers come running.
The landlord and his wife go inside the house with angry shouts.
Mother: Sun Hui!
Sun Hui: Mother, my eyes are hurting. They ache.
Ggot Bun: Sun Hui!
Chol Yong enters the courtyard.
Chol Yong: Sun Hui!
Sun Hui: Where are you, brother?
Chol Yong: I'm here. Can't you see me?
Sun Hui: I can't see, brother. I can't see.
Mother, Chol Yong and Ggot Bun embrace Sun Hui, their hearts torn with grief.
Mixed *Pangchang*:
Ah...
Chol Yong is going to carry Sun Hui home on his back.
Landlord: (Reappears.) Both you and your mother must work here for the rest of your lives to pay for the wild *insam*.
Chol Yong: What?!
Infuriated, Chol Yong sets down Sun Hui and approaches the landlord, glaring at him.
The landlord strikes Chol Yong with his stick.
Chol Yong cannot control his anger and knocks down the landlord.
Chol Yong runs away.
The stage darkens for a few moments.
When it grows light again, we see a hill road on the outskirts of the village.
Fierce flames are seen rising from the landlord's house in the distance.
Amid the *Pangchang* Chol Yong is taken away, bound by a policeman and detective. The mother and Ggot Bun run after him pathetically calling his name.
The policeman and detective strike the mother and Ggot Bun with rifle butts and drive them away.
Men's *Pangchang*:
Dear brother is arrested
For setting fire to the wicked landlord's house.
Even heaven and earth cry out as he is taken away,
Leaving his blind sister behind.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
As he is dragged away, hands bound,
Even heaven and earth are lamenting.

Ggot Bun: Brother!
Mother: (Climbing the hill breathlessly.) Chol Yong!
Ggot Bun stamps her feet in rage and grief; she is embraced by her mother.

Mother:
No sooner had he finished his servitude than
He was thrown into prison. What a tragedy!
With my husband dead and son gone and my daughter blind
How can I live in this malignant world?

Ggot Bun:
He said he would be living with us now.
Where has he gone even before returning home?

Men's *Pangchang*:
Mother is in despair and misery.
How is she going to live now?

The stage darkens.

While the stage is still dark, the *Pangchang* continues. At the corner of the stage we see the mother standing on the hill with young Sun Hui in her arms. Her figure is replaced by Sun Hui standing on the hill six years later.
Snow is falling.

Women's *Pangchang*:
In place of her imprisoned son, mother has worked for six years as a hired hand.
Though snows and rains fell and flowers blossomed her life of drudgery remained unchanged.

(To Be Continued)

Scenes from Act I of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" put on the stage

Great Document Which Shows Path of Revolutionary Struggle

It is five years since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, made public on October 8, 1968 the immortal classic work "The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American People Is Invincible."

This work is a great Marxist-Leninist classic which clarifies strategic and tactical principles to be abided by in strengthening the internationalist solidarity to defend the victorious revolution, achieve the ultimate victory of socialism and hasten the triumph of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the tricontinental peoples.

In his work, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to begin with, highly evaluated the great meritorious services rendered by Ernesto Che Guevara in developing the Cuban revolution and the revolution in Latin America as a whole and referred to the enormous significance of the triumph of the Cuban revolution in the advancement of the Latin-American revolution.

Next, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific exposition of the concept of the ultimate victory of socialism and its essential conditions.

He taught:

"...revolutions should take place consecutively in a majority of countries of the world, in several adjacent countries at least, so as to replace imperialist encirclement with socialist encirclement. The barriers of imperialism that surround a socialist country should be torn down so that the dictatorship of the proletariat can become a world-wide system; and one country's isolation as the socialist fortress within the encirclement should be ended with the formation of strong ties of militant solidarity of the international working class and the oppressed peoples of the world. Only then will it be possible to prevent all armed intervention by the imperialists and frustrate their attempt to restore capitalism and to say that the ultimate victory of socialism has been secured." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 239.)

The victory of socialism and communism cannot be won simultaneously in all countries. The ultimate victory of socialism is to be achieved through the process in which the socialist revolutions take place consecutively in many countries of the world and emerge victorious completely and the socialist countries expand and strengthen gradually.

We can say, after all, that the ultimate victory of socialism has been secured when the socialist countries are completely clear of the danger of imperialist aggression and restoration of capitalism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that in order to attain the ultimate victory of socialism the people who have seized power should strengthen their own internal forces in every way and at the same time receive solid support from other forces of socialist revolution in the world.

What should be mentioned here in particular is that the line of strengthening the internal revolutionary forces is a most revolutionary line which proceeds from the fact that each country's revolution is made by its own internal forces and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is likewise the internal revolutionary forces of the country concerned under all circumstances.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that for the ultimate victory of socialism its essential conditions should be created on an international scale.

The leader declared that to create such conditions imperialist encirclement should be replaced with socialist encirclement, the barriers of imperialism be torn down so that the dictatorship of the proletariat can become a world-wide system and strong ties of militant solidarity of the international working class and the oppressed peoples of the world be formed.

In his work, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung explicitly propounded the question concerning the relations between the revolutions in individual countries and the world revolution, the question of assistance and defence between the revolutions which have triumphed earlier and the revolutions which have not yet triumphed, and the question of preparing the revolutionary forces and further developing the revolutionary struggle.

In his work, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an overall analysis of the rich practical experiences gained in the anti-imperialist struggle, the character and specific features of the present times, the correlations between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces in the international arena and the manoeuvres of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, etc. and, on this basis, expounded the basic strategy of the world revolution that all the anti-imperialist forces direct the main spearhead of attack to U.S. imperialism.

He taught:

"The battle against U.S. imperialism is the inescapable duty and the principal revolutionary task common to all the peoples of the world." (Ibid., p. 245.)

U.S. imperialism is the vicious disturber of world peace, the bulwark of modern colonialism obstructing the national liberation and independent development of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the mastermind in opposing the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The U.S. imperialists have stretched their crooked hands of aggression to all parts of the world and they instigate the counter-revolutionary forces to curb the triumphant advance of the peoples. One of the striking instances of this is the reactionary military coups staged in Cambodia and other countries, particularly the recent case in Chile.

Today the revolutionary struggles of the peoples cannot be crowned with victory in any regions and countries of the world without fighting against U.S. imperialism.

The basic strategy of the world revolution put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a unique strategy which reflects most correctly the demands of our time when it stands out as the fundamental problem in the anti-imperialist struggle to defeat the chieftain of imperialism and bring about the downfall of world imperialism as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that for the successful implementation of the basic strategy of the world revolution it is necessary to form international anti-imperialist common front and take anti-U.S. joint action.

If more forces—however inconsistent and unsteady—are won over and drawn into the anti-U.S. joint struggle, U.S. imperialism will be isolated to the greatest extent and the triumph of the world revolution be accelerated still further.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that to materialize the basic strategy of the world revolution the peoples of all countries engaged in revolution should join in dismembering the U.S. imperialists.

The leader pointed out:

"The peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear the left and the right arms from U.S. imperialism, then the left and the right legs and, finally, behead it everywhere it raises its ugly head of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are bluffing now. But when the revolutionary people of the world join in dismembering them, they will totter and finally crash into oblivion. We small nations should unite and counter U.S. imperialism's strategy of swallowing us up one by one, by each one of us chopping off its head and limbs." (Ibid., p. 248.)

His strategy of dismembering the U.S. imperialists is a revolutionary strategy which renders it possible for the small nations engaged in revolution to wage a powerful anti-U.S. struggle on a firm stand of *Juche* and foil the destroy-one-by-one strategy of U.S. imperialism most successfully with their united strength and especially it is a positive strategy which further precipitates the final doom of U.S. imperialism on the skids.

* * *

Indeed, the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung which serves as a theoretical and practical weapon in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle is a revolutionary and militant document promoting the victory of the world revolution and a classical document which has made an outstanding contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

The development of the international situation in the past period has clearly shown the correctness of the profound ideology and content of this work and its indestructible vitality.

Today the peoples of the world are dynamically waging the sacred revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The fall of imperialism is inevitable and the great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples is invincible.

Chin Myong Sok

STEEL PRODUCTION CLIMBS STEADILY

Our Fast-developing Metal Industry

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the metal industry of our country is developing rapidly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country's ferrous metallurgical industry, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, has become a powerful branch, and it can now satisfy all our demands for different metals needed to develop our national economy."

Before liberation our metal industry was equipped with very backward production facilities and was chiefly geared to the production of pig iron due to the predatory colonial policy of Japanese imperialism.

Besides it was severely destroyed owing to the U.S. imperialists' indiscriminate bombing during the three-year long Fatherland Liberation War (June, 1950-July, 1953).

Ever since the country's liberation, the leader has paid deep attention to the development of metal industry and directed great efforts to the building of an independent modern metal industry.

He put forward the line of building our own powerful metal industry furnished with new techniques, dependent on domestic raw materials and fuel and developed in a diversified way, and intelligently led our people to its implementation.

Under the wise leadership of the leader our working people waged an energetic struggle bearing in mind his teachings and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. As a result, the metal industry of our country has rapidly developed into a modern industry, completely overcoming the colonial one-sidedness of the past in a short space of time.

In 1960, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, our metal industry grew 17 times as compared with 1946 and in 1970, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, the per capita output of steel amounted to 158 kilogrammes.

Particularly, the innerstructures of metal industry have been considerably improved and the iron-manufacturing industry relying on rich domestic fuel has also developed swiftly.

Our metal industry has become an independent, modern industrial branch relying on raw materials and fuel available at home and equipped with perfect production processes from steel to rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing.

Today our metal industry satisfies all home demands for different metals needed for the development of the national economy including the machine building industry and capital construction and for the carrying out of the technical revolution.

Our metal industry will develop more rapidly during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

In 1976 our country will turn out 3.8 to 4 million tons of steel, 3.5 to 3.8 million tons of pig and granulated iron and 2.8 to 3 million tons of rolled steel.

Han Su Chon

Steel Production Bases Expanded

In August last the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply acquainted himself with the actual conditions of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, one of our giant metallurgical centres, and gave instruction that blast furnace No. 1 should be reconstructed and expanded.

The steel makers there are now making uninterrupted innovation in their work upholding his teaching.

With an adamant resolve to show their loyalty to the leader by completing the project in 50 days and turning out the first molten iron before October 10, they are putting up a fierce struggle in high spirits every day.

In building the furnace shell and assembling the hot air-blast main and in all other work, the steel makers and the construction workers there are carrying out their daily assignments at more than 400 per cent.

Meanwhile, the construction of a new rolling mill with one million ton capacity is making brisk headway at the Kimchaek Iron Works, another giant metallurgical centre in the northernmost part of our country.

Besides, the projects for replenishing and perfecting equipment and introducing new techniques are well under way at many other iron and steel plants in our country.

As seen above, a dynamic struggle is going on to rapidly increase the iron and steel production capacity and scale the steel height of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Han Ho

Workers of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works are making uninterrupted innovation in the production of structural steel upholding the teaching of the leader

Musan—a Northernmost Base for Iron Ore Production

The railway leading to Musan, one of the iron ore producing bases in the northern tip of our country, runs across high, steep mountains — the Hamgyong range.

But the train I took was moving quite fast.

Dense forests, ravines and sloping fields flashed by through the windows.

"It is a nice place to live in, though it hasn't any plains to speak of." A middle-aged man sitting by me opened a conversation. He introduced himself as a worker of the Musan Geological Prospecting Team. From his remarks I felt that he was deeply attached to this mountainous region. Eighty-five per cent of this area is occupied by mountains.

My travelling companion (his name is Li Dong Baek) told me that this region has large deposits of rare-metal minerals, magnetic iron ore in particular, and that even a cubic inch of earth is worth its weight in gold as the saying goes.

When the train skirted one valley after another and passed by the last one, a far-away, high mountain swung into view, the mountain with flat top. It looked terraced from the foot to the top. A number of mounds on it were also visible. As the train sped along, terrace-shaped ones turned out to be auto roads and the mounds were apparently piles of scraped earth and muck. It was the first picture of stopes of the Musan Mine presented to me. My travelling companion said:

The mountain called an iron mountain was 1,000 metres high 40 years ago and now its height is 150 metres lower.

There are 250-300 metres thick layers of deposit. In a word, 90 per cent of the mountain is made up of iron ore. The deposit is huge. One blasting usually produces one million tons of minerals, sometimes two or three million tons.

Last year alone they extracted 175 times as much ore as in 1938, a pre-liberation year.

It took 40 years to reduce the height of the mountain by 150 metres. I wondered how many years it would take to mine all the rest. An inexhaustible natural wealth, indeed!

What attracted greater admiration is that a chain of low and high hills which surround the "iron mountain" bear iron ore. The area is as wide as 40-60 square kilometres. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole region of Musan is an iron-bearing area.

A favourable condition is that the method of benching is fully applicable here. This makes earth scraping and hauling more convenient. And the size of cutting face can be freely determined. Moreover, underground water or flood hardly causes any trouble in mining. My interest in the Musan Mine became deeper as I listened to the story about it.

Now, our train pulled up at the Chongryol station, a station which it can be said is for the exclusive use of the Musan Mine. Here I parted with my travelling companion and got off the train. There were several shunting tracks in the marshaling yard. Engines and freight cars were seen passing each other to form new trains. Other freight cars rattled into the yard fully loaded with headings from the dressing plant.

From the busy station yard, I headed for the stope. At the foot of the "iron mountain" I got in a cablecar, which climbed up a sharp slope and carried me to a broad stope.

I saw a stream of heavy-duty lorries running between the stope, chute and muck-disposing places. Also in operation were 300 h.p. bulldozers, 4.7 cubic metre excavators and up-to-date, large drilling rigs. The wide area was crowded with machines.

A managing staff I met there gave me a brief account of the mine.

This mine was in a very backward state before liberation. The hewing method was outdated and the miners had to carry ores on their backs to the chute.

After liberation, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a far-sighted plan to develop it into a solid base for iron-ore production, visited the mine in 1948 and on several other occasions since then to give it meticulous guidance with deep concern.

Thanks to his warm care, the mine introduced conveyor system in all processes of work from extraction to dressing, with large equipment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We must develop technology in every branch, by means of introducing semi-mechanization where handicraft methods are used in production, mechanization where production is semi-mechanized, semi-automation where it is mechanized, and automation where it is semi-automated."

Furthermore, he saw to it that the bases for production of machines and equipment needed in introducing mechanization and automation in mines were built in different parts of the country and that large machines like heavy-duty excavators and lorries as well as small and medium machines were manufactured in quantities to suit the geological and mining conditions of our mines and habitude of our miners.

With the support of our powerful machine building industry, large numbers of machines and equipment were supplied to the mine, every year.

The number of heavy-duty lorries grew 2.2 times, large excavators, 2.5 times and large bulldozers, 2.1 times in 1970 against in 1961 respectively. Modern ore grinders, hundreds of magnetic separators, large filters and other large modern machines greatly helped toward sharp growth of the production.

In the same period the output of iron-ore headings increased 3.2 times and the quantity of earth scraped 13 times.

With such a reliable raw material base, our metallurgical industry has made rapid progress. Our country has outstripped the developed countries in steel production per capita.

Pak Ju Sol

Members of a mining company of the Musan Mine discussing a new technical innovation proposal

Our country abounds in mineral resources.

Before liberation the inexhaustible deposits were the target of the foreign imperialists' plunder.

But today the treasures which lay buried for centuries are exploited with our own strength and technique under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are effectively used for solidifying our independent national economy still more.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our country is quite rich in natural resources. It has practically all sorts of natural resources... Our scientists and technicians will be able to discover them ever so much if they push ahead energetically with scientific research, holding fast to the *Juche*-based stand."

All the geological prospecters in our country worked hard, upholding Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction. Those in the Unryul Mine were no exception. They did a fine job, taking pride in being the scouts for industry. This led to a big success.

The year 1965 marks a turning-point in the work of the Unryul Geological Prospecting Team.

Toward the end of January that year the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Unryul Mine and the geological prospecting team operating there. He personally came to the places where the prospecters were at work, examined the geological maps and acquainted himself fully with the work of the prospecting team. He then gave the prospecters a highly important instruction to carry on the *Juche*-based, surveying work with patriotism free from the existing theories, and assigned to them an honourable task of developing the Unryul Mine located near the Hwanghae Iron Works into a giant iron ore production centre.

Scouts for Industry—Geological Prospecters

Till then the mine had remained small-scale and unpromising at that. It was because a result of geological survey showed that the mine-lots in the highland had a little deposit of iron ore and the lowland of Unryul, according to the existing technological theory, was supposed to have none at all. The prospecting team, therefore, was not keen about the surveying work there but intended to chuck it up and move elsewhere.

No one gave the prospecting team a definite advice or a correct orientation for its work. At this juncture the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the prospecting team and roused its members to a vigorous action by indicating them a new, *Juche*-based way of prospecting.

Bearing his instruction deep in mind, the members of the prospecting team firmly resolved to establish *Juche* thoroughly in their work and discover a large tonnage of iron ore deposit in the Unryul area.

Overcoming the unfavourable climatic condition—the severe cold, they carried out an overall exploration survey before anything else, thereby pushing ahead briskly with the work of drawing up a new geological map.

Meanwhile, they rechecked the existing data on the prospecting undertaken in the past and, on this basis, mapped out a huge volume of blueprints for prospecting in only a few months.

Around that time they received a large supply of up-to-date prospecting machines, the supply sent under the personal care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This inspired them still more and hardened their determination to live up to his expectation under any circumstances. They buckled down to the large-scale prospecting work—drilling deeper into the earth and surveying in the adjacent area.

An analysis was made of a chunk of mineral sampled from the vein of ore struck at point No. 6. This point had long since been considered to have none of the iron ore deposit and had attracted little attention of the prospecters.

Even when they had once struck a vein of ore in the course of drilling at that point, they thought it insignificant. Now, they freed themselves from the existing conception and boldly started drilling work in the area adjacent to point No. 6.

It was rainy season. The drilling work turned out quite difficult. Owing to the traffic interruption, various supplies failed to reach them in time.

It is a swampy area. So, the hole drilled gave way freqently. Whenever any difficulty cropped up, the prospecters pooled their strength and wisdom to pull it through, and introduced the advanced method of drilling. They succeeded in finding out a remarkably large deposit of iron ore after all. At the moment they sharply realized how correct was the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction to carry on the prospecting work on the *Juche*-based stand. They kept up their struggle and discovered more deposits of iron ore in the allegedly unpromising area.

In the course of their fruitful endeavour they felt what a heavy responsibility they had assumed in advancing the geological prospecting work in our country. Simultaneously with this, they confirmed their confidence in *Juche*.

With the discovery of the deposit, many mine-lots were opened up. As a result, the Unryul Mine, which was negligible before liberation, has been converted into one of the leading iron ore production centres today.

The deposit they had discovered proved large enough, in size and richness, to be mined for scores of years.

Moreover, the technicians of the prospecting team found a new way of solution to a series of technological problems in developing prospecting technique—drawing up geological map, allocation of prospecting network, calculation of estimated tonnage of deposit, etc.

The prospecting team continued with its work in other areas beside Unryul and found the deposit of hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore and several kinds of nonferrous and non-metal minerals. This was a great contribution to consolidating the raw material base for our industry.

The members of the Unryul Geological Prospecting Team who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are now energetically campaigning in order to fulfil by the end of next year the task of prospecting, envisaged in the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

Kim Su Yon

Automation Brings Joy to Workers

Some time ago I called at the Pongung Chemical Factory on the east coast of our country.

First I dropped in at the modernly-equipped vinyl chloride workshop. There was no one who was doing manual labour. Only machines were in motion. Looking with satisfaction at vinyl chloride pouring out without letup, I recalled the following words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"In the first place, a great effort should be exerted to narrow the differences between heavy and light labour, to eliminate heat-affected and other harmful labour and to introduce on a broad scale both semi- and full-scale automation in all fields of the national economy."

Proceeding from the *Juche* idea which calls for attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them, the leader advanced the unique line of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution to free the working people from arduous labour and worked heart and soul for its implementation.

He himself came to the factory on several occasions and showed the orientation for its development. During his on-the-spot guidance, he earnestly instructed that production capacity should be expanded and automation be introduced to eliminate harmful labour and enable the workers to do their work joyously and efficiently. And he personally secured necessary equipment and materials for this purpose.

As told by the leader, the workers of the factory raised its annual production capacity from 6,000 tons to 50,000 tons in a short space of time.

On the other hand they set about the introduction of semi- and full-scale automation in production processes which had required harmful and manual labour.

Under the slogan "Let us become the master of equipment and the master of technique," they launched a technical innovation drive and brought about uninterrupted innovation everywhere.

The technicians of the vinyl chloride workshop completed in only 10 days the designs for the automation of the ventilation and discharge systems which took them more than one month in the past.

The workers and technicians introduced automation in all production processes including synthesizing and cooling by strengthening their creative cooperation and giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Hearing this brief explanation, I saw different production processes automated by them.

In every process chemical reaction, temperature, pressure, etc. were being measured automatically and operation regulated by automatic devices. Only a few workers were to be seen. They were looking after the instruments, moving from place to place.

I watched a girl operator examining the movements of the metres before the control panel with different kinds of gauges, push buttons and signal lamps.

When I addressed her, she said: "Our work is not so much physical labour as mental labour. All the production processes are controlled by a single person here."

She then added: "The automation we introduced as instructed by the leader has done much good to us. Our work has become easier and more joyous than before. Nor is this all. The quality of products has been improved. Automation has helped us increase the proportion of first class articles by 25 per cent. Labour productivity has grown 40 times. We have already outstripped the production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan. We will carry out this year's plan two months ahead of schedule."

Looking back at the operator working joyously, I went to the shipping station piled high with products. To my surprise, not a soul was to be found there. I could only see automatic loading machines in operation.

They were busy loading freight cars with products. The fully-loaded freight cars started pulling out of the factory compound. At the sight of the freight cars leaving the compound in an endless stream, I came to have a firm belief that the workers of this factory would surely fulfil the annual plan by October 10, as they resolved.

Sim Nung Mok

Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

2. The Consistent Efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

The Korean people have made all their sincere efforts to reunify the country as early as possible, independently, on democratic principles by peaceful means ever since the first days of the artificial division of the country due to the U.S. troops' landing on south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the political parties and social organizations in the northern half have advanced proposals for peaceful reunification as many as over 130 occasions since liberation up to date.

The following are some typical examples.

—As early as April 1948 when the U.S. annulled the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference and was openly scheming the division of Korea under the name of the U.N., a joint conference of various political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea was held in Pyongyang at the initiative of the Workers' Party of North Korea.

The conference was attended even by the representatives of the rightwing, political parties of south Korea; it unanimously proposed to make all foreign troops withdraw simultaneously from Korea and to realize the country's reunification by way of establishing a united government through free, general elections throughout Korea. At that time only the U.S. and a handful of treacherous Syngman Rhee clique opposed the proposal.

—In June 1949, the year after the year when the U.S. set up a separate "regime" in south Korea in defiance of the unanimous national desire of the Korean people, 72 political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea formed a Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland with a view to jointly promoting the cause of national reunification and again proposed at that inaugural conference to realize the peaceful reunification of the country by holding general elections throughout north and south Korea.

—In June 1950 when the danger of war was looming larger day by day as the U.S. and the south Korean authorities stepped up preparations for "northward expedition" and increased armed provocations along the 38th parallel with each passing day, in spite of the peace-loving proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland again made an earnest proposal to promote ways and means of peaceful national reunification on setting up an all-Korea supreme legislative body through free, general elections throughout north and south Korea.

Following this, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal on realizing the peaceful reunification of the country by way of merging the Supreme People's Assembly and the "national assembly" of south Korea as a single all-Korea legislative organ.

The U.S. and the south Korean authorities, however, finally answered this proposal with the provocation of aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not ceased even a moment to endeavour for the peaceful reunification of the country after the armistice in Korea as well.

Following the break-off of the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question the Eighth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a proposal in October 1954 to hold a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea or a joint session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the south Korean "national assembly" in Pyongyang or Seoul.

—In August 1955 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed that measures should be taken to compel all foreign troops to withdraw from Korea; that the authorities of north and south Korea declare that they would undertake not to resort to any armed forces against each other but to resolve the question of national reunification only by peaceful means; that the armed forces of north and south Korea be reduced to the minimum; and that a conference of representatives of the north and south Korean authorities be convened.

—In April 1956 the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and proposed to set up a permanent committee, composed of representatives of government authorities and supreme legislative bodies or political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, with a mission to discuss all problems ranging from removing the barriers which block the political, economic and cultural ties, interchange of materials, travel of people and exchange of correspondence between the north and the south and facilitating mutual contacts to north-south reunification and to take practical measures for them.

—On January 31, 1957 the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the south Korean Red Cross society that the north-south Red Cross organizations discuss the question of helping the families and relatives separated in the north and the south exchange correspondence.

—In February 1958 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanded all countries which had dispatched their armies to Korea to take early, appropriate steps to withdraw their armies from Korea immediately and advanced a proposal to reunify Korea peacefully, holding free elections throughout Korea within a definite period of time after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops.

—After the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime by the uprising of the south Korean people in April 1960, a tendency towards national reunification grew unprecedentedly in south Korea.

In his report at the 15th anniversary celebration of August 15 Liberation in 1960, President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elucidated again in a comprehensive way the invariable line of reunifying the country peacefully on independent and democratic principles and advanced a new epochal proposal of enforcing the Confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional measure pending complete reunification if the south Korean authorities could not still agree to free north-south general elections, and realizing economic and cultural interchange, correspondence, travel of people, etc.

The 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in November 1960, in a concrete form of his programmatic proposals, advanced a detailed recommendation on realizing economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between the north and the south and facilitating the independent development of national economy in south Korea. The recommendation included the overall measures for rehabilitating and developing agriculture, fishery, national industry and national culture, extensively conducting housing construction and stabilizing and improving the livelihood of people in south Korea, and the offers of the Government of our Republic to bear the stupendous financial and economic expenditure for such undertakings.

—Even after the United States instigated the present south Korean authorities to fabricate a military coup d'etat in May 1961 and eliminated all the possibilities of peaceful national reunification, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to make various proposals for national salvation, out of the single desire to remove the calamities of the nation and bring earlier the reunification of the country.

In June 1962 the Eleventh Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly proposed to the south Korean authorities to meet with us in Panmunjom, Pyongyang or Seoul to negotiate, first of all, about withdrawal of the U.S. army from south Korea, the prerequisite to solving all problems, about conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south and reduction of armed forces in the south and the north, etc., if they had no intention of discussing reunification question with us right then.

—In December 1963 a joint conference of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland proposed that the representatives of north and south Korea meet first of all to discuss practical measures leading to complete reunification, including economic and cultural interchange and institution of a North-South Confederation as a measure to join the severed ties of the nation.

—The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in March 1964 proposed to achieve national unity and cooperation by convening a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, or through contacts and exchange of views between the representatives of all strata in north and south Korea; with a view to rehabilitating the devastated economy of south Korea and solving the problems of people's living, it offered to supply south Korea annually with 2 million *sok* of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, cement, timber, and machines, etc., and accept the south Korean unemployed to the northern half and provide them with occupation and stable life.

—The Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in May 1965 also proposed save-the-nation measures to reject the outside forces, realize national unity and accelerate national reunification.

But the U.S. and the south Korean authorities brought the situation nearer to the brink of war with each passing day by committing more frantic armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic. Under this circumstance the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could not put forth proposals for peaceful reunification of the country any longer since then. The Korean question became more and more frozen.

—Entering the 1970's, new changes took place in the situation at home and abroad. This created favourable conditions for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced an eight-point proposal for national reunification at the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly in April 1971.

Its content is as follows:

(1) to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea; (2) to reduce the armed forces of the north and the south to 100,000 or less men respectively; (3) to abolish the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact," the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and all other treacherous and shackling treaties concluded by the south Korean "regime;" (4) to establish a unified central government by holding north-south general elections independently on a democratic basis; (5) to ensure all the political parties, public organizations and individual personages freedom of political activity in the whole areas of north and south Korea in order to hold those general elections; (6) to establish a North-South Confederation as a transitional step, if need be; (7) to realize wide-range exchanges between the north and south; and (8) to hold a political consultative meeting of north and south Korea to negotiate the above-mentioned problems.

—All proposals for independent and peaceful national reunification advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea historically were the most just ones stemming from the fundamental principle that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

They were the very reflection of the ardent desire of the whole nation for reunification, as well as the most reasonable proposals put forward on the basis of full consideration of the different situations created by division in the north and the south.

But the United States and the successive rulers of south Korea have rejected them unconditionally. Never during the whole past period have they put forth any single proposal of their own concerning the question of Korean reunification.

This single fact is sufficient to show vividly how indifferent they are to the reunification of Korea.

—On August 6, 1971, basing himself on his scientific analysis of the fast-changing situation at home and abroad, President Kim Il Sung elucidated, as follows, an epoch-making line of wide-range north-south negotiations with the purpose of thawing the frozen state of long standing between the north and the south and opening up a new phase of national reunification:

"Apart from the question as to whether or not the south Korean rulers accept our 8-point peaceful reunification programme, why are they, if they truly want the reunification of the country, afraid of contacts and negotiations between the north and the south?

"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea."

When this new proposal was advanced, the pressure of the south Korean people increased and the voice of the world people rose more irresistibly, demanding its realisation. This compelled the south Korean authorities, who had so far stubbornly rejected any contacts between the north and the south, to come out to the dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side, though in the form of talks between the Red Cross organizations.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exerted all its sincere efforts to make success of the Red Cross talks, believing that though confined to narrow framework the talks were very significant since Koreans got together to discuss internal affairs of the nation.

Thanks to the above-mentioned consistent peaceful endeavours and just lines of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and especially with the historic August 6 speech of President Kim Il Sung as an occasion, the frozen state between the north and the south was broken and the door of contact and dialogue opened between them.

3. Dialogue between the North and the South

The preliminary talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations started in Panmunjom from September 20, 1971.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, coping with various delaying tactics of the south Korean authorities with patience, actively endeavoured not only for the successful operation of the Red Cross talks but also for the arrangement of wider-range of political negotiations.

As a result high-level north-south secret talks were held, apart from the Red Cross talks, and at last a North-South Joint Statement with three principles of national reunification— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—set forth by the D.P.R.K. side as its main content was made public on July 4, 1972.

*The three principles of national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement are as follows:

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted, first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

At the same time the Joint Statement pointed out that the two sides agreed "...upon refraining from slandering and calumniating the other side and from committing armed provocations, big or small, and upon taking active measures for preventing unexpected military conflicts, in order to ease the tension between the north and the south and create an atmosphere of trust;" "...upon realizing versatile interchange between the north and the south to accelerate independent, peaceful reunification;" and "...upon forming and operating a North-South Coordination Commission...for the purpose of solving the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the principles of national reunification agreed upon."

The announcement of the North-South Joint Statement in Korea which had been in a state of freeze for more than a quarter century since the liberation was an epochal event of great significance in the struggle of the Korean people for achieving national reunification, rejecting the outside forces. This clearly testified to the correctness of the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had consistently endeavoured for realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country from the principled stand of solving national affairs on its own responsibility.

—Following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side took all sorts of measures in order to translate the agreed points of the Joint Statement into practice.

Through the meetings of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission and the subsequent meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission held on three occasions, the D.P.R.K. side proposed the question of realizing collaboration between the north and the south covering all fields of politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture as a concrete step for implementing the three principles of national reunification.

The D.P.R.K. side proposed realizing political collaboration; and for collaboration in the economic field, proposed to jointly develop underground resources abundant in the northern half, open fishing grounds in the north and the south for joint fishing and jointly conduct irrigation projects in the southern half.

For collaboration in scientific and cultural fields, it proposed to carry out joint research work for coordinating the national language, make joint research into the history of our country, thereby adding lustre to the peculiar national traits of our people, exchange art troupes and sports teams and form a single national art troupe and single sports team and dispatch them abroad jointly.

It also put forward a joint defence plan on jointly repulsing the aggression of outside forces through military collaboration; it also proposed to realize collaboration in the diplomatic field so that the north and the south may take co-ordinated steps in external activities.

The concrete proposals of the D.P.R.K. side for the realization of versatile collaboration between the north and the south were positive and reasonable ones for paving the road of reunification actively at the earliest possible date by removing misunderstanding and creating an atmosphere of trust between the north and the south.

—Especially, the D.P.R.K. side advanced an important proposal to eliminate the present military confrontation between the north and the south as a matter of most pressing urgency and key importance for removing distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south, deepening mutual trust and creating an atmosphere of national unity.

No matter how noisily one may advocate collaboration, mutual visits, etc., no climate of political trust can be created when the two sides are in a state of confrontation with huge armed forces.

Only when the dagger hidden in one's bosom is taken out and laid down, the root-cause of all misunderstanding and distrust can be removed, a climate of mutual trust and unity be created and all the questions raised in the way of the reunification be resolved satisfactorily.

From this point of view, the D.P.R.K. side put forward the following five-point proposal for removing military confrontation between the north and the south.

1) to cease armament reinforcement and arms race, 2) to make all foreign troops including the U.S. army withdraw, 3) to reduce the armed forces in the north and the south to 100,000 or less men respectively and drastically cut their armaments, 4) to stop the introduction of all weapons, combat equipment and war materiel from abroad, and 5) to conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above-mentioned problems shall be solved and that the north and the south not use armed forces against each other.

Since they agreed on realizing national reunification peacefully, without recourse to the force of arms, the south Korean authorities would have had no reason to refuse this fair and reasonable proposal of the D.P.R.K. side if they really had wanted peaceful reunification.

—But, to our regret, all those concrete proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side failed to receive due response from the south Korean authorities.

When they sat face to face for talks with the D.P.R.K. side, the south Korean authorities made good remarks and agreed on a number of matters of principle; but when they went back, they acted in total contravention of the basic spirit of the Joint Statement.

* South Korean "prime minister" Kim Jong-Pil said in an official speech at the south Korean "national assembly" a few days after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement: "We can not stake our destiny on a few sheets of this Statement nor can we trust it;" the "people should not pin any hope on the North-South Joint Statement" (south Korean news agency **Tongyang**, July 8, 1972.)

* On his return home after signing the North-South Joint Statement, Li Hu Rak professed in his "explanation on the background of the Joint Statement" to the press that not national unity but north-south confrontation would continue even after the publication of the Joint Statement, by saying: "From today on we are going over from north-south confrontation devoid of dialogue to the era of north-south confrontation with dialogue" (south Korean year-book **Hapdong Nyongam**, 1973, p. 612.)

There are lots of violations of the North-South Joint Statement committed by the south Korean side, as is seen above, even before the ink was dry on it.

—The North-South Joint Statement stipulates, as the first principle of national reunification, that reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference. But the south Korean authorities, though having agreed upon principle, are still clinging to the policy of dependence on outside forces, even claiming that the U.S. army is not an outside force.

* The south Korean "prime minister" said at the south Korean "national assembly" on July 6, 1972 that the U.S. army under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" should remain in south Korea, insisting that "the U.N. forces in south Korea are not outside forces" (Seoul, south Korean **Kukje Sinbo**, July 6, 1972.)

* On September 2, 1972, Pak Jung Hi said he "will endeavour for the continued presence of the U.S. army through negotiations with the United States" (south Korean **Radio Chungang**, September 2, 1972.)

* On September 12, 1973, the south Korean "prime minister" repeatedly begged U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence Clements while on a visit to south Korea for a long-term presence of the U.S. army, telling him that "the U.S. army should remain in south Korea for considerable time in the future" (Seoul, Sept. 12, 1973, south Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

When they claim that the U.S. troops in south Korea are not outside forces, they mean to say that south Korea is the 51st state of the U.S., next to Hawaii.

The south Korean authorities' refusal to regard even the U.S. army as outside forces offers no other proof than that they have no slightest consciousness of national independence.

Besides, the south Korean authorities keep ushering the Japanese militarist forces into south Korea and conspire with them closely.

* On May 25, 1973 the south Korean "ambassador" to Japan called on Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira and said that "we ask much favour of you because south Korea trusts only Japan" (Japanese daily **Mainichi Shimbun**, May 26, 1973.)

*The south Korean "prime minister" who attended the "meeting of south Korea-Japan legislators friendship consultative council" held in Tokyo on June 12, 1973, repeated the so-called "theory of community of the destinies of south Korea and Japan" advocated by the Japanese militarists to justify their ambition of reinvasion against south Korea, by saying that "...Japan and south Korea are destined to unite with each other in view of the world tendency towards blocs" (Japanese paper **Mainichi Shimbun**, June 12, 1973.)

How stubbornly the south Korean authorities push ahead with their policy of relying on outside forces even after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement is glaringly revealed by the fact that they are reducing the south Korean economy into a completely dependent economy with the introduction of an unlimited amount of foreign monopoly capital.

* Even according to the official announcement of the south Korean authorities, the amount of foreign capital brought in from the start of its induction to the end of 1972 reached 3,222 million dollars; the total sum of foreign capital introduced as of the end of June 1973 amounted to more than 4,148 million dollars (Seoul, May 2, 1973, south Korean news agency **Tongyang**; Seoul, July 24, 1973, South Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

—The North-South Joint Statement establishes, as the second principle for national reunification, that reunification should be achieved by peaceful means. But the south Korean authorities are violating this principle totally. They are stepping up armament race and war preparations with added frenzy and aggravating tension, alleging that they should "build up real strength" in order to get the "upper hand in strength" for "confrontation with dialogue" with the D.P.R.K. side; and that "modern war needs blitzkrieg operation."

* On October 1, 1972 Pak Jung Hi said that "now is precisely the time to make all-out efforts for security posture; it is the time to organize the efforts of all the nation so that everybody should rise up and fight with arms in his hands" (Oct. 1, 1972, south Korean **Radio Chunggang.**)

* On July 20, 1973, Pak Jung Hi prattled that the main factor for "paving the road to reunification" lay in "the strengthening of defence power, cultivation of national strength and establishment of consciousness for all-out security" (July 20, 1973, south Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

All this implies that for them there is no other way for reunification than the way of occupying by force on the strength of military superiority, which is not the peaceful way.

While making such clamours, the south Korean authorities are continuously bringing in new types of military equipment from the United States under the "five-year plan for modernization of the south Korean army" zealously stepped up by the United States, and further hastening arms drive and war preparations.

—The North-South Joint Statement also prescribes that great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system. But the south Korean authorities grossly violate this principle, too: They are intensifying "anti-communist" campaigns, encouraging the idea of north-south confrontation and more harshly suppressing patriotic people and opposition party figures demanding the independent, peaceful reunification in south Korea.

* On July 7 and 15, 1972, immediately after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the south Korean authorities put to murderous trial 29 patriots who had striven for the peaceful reunification of the country, sentencing three of them to death and 26 others to severe punishment including penal servitude for life (July 15, 1972, south Korean news agency **Tonghwa.**)

* On July 13, 15 and 28, 1972 they executed Kim Gyu Nam, Kim Jil Rak, Pak Dae In, Chong Tae Muk—patriots who had fought for democratization of south Korean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country (July 13, 1972, south Korean **Radio Tongyang**; July 15, 1972, south Korean **Radio Chungang**; July 29, 1972, south Korean news agency **Tonghwa.**)

It is a deliberate act of provocation against reunification for them to have punished one patriot after another who had demanded peaceful reunification of the country right after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

Especially in October 1972, the south Korean authorities proclaimed an "extraordinary martial law" on top of the "state of emergency" already in force and fabricated what they call "October revitalization," virtually the second military fascist coup d'etat.

In this way the south Korean authorities set up a military fascist system directly opposed to peaceful reunification and a system for their long term dictatorship under the pretext of establishing a system for "peaceful reunification" and intensified war preparations and confrontation posture against the D.P.R.K.

* Even U.S. magazine **the New York Times Sunday Magazine** has this to say regarding it in an article:

"The pretext of Pak Jung Hi who carried out 'revitalization' last autumn was to shore up dialogue between the north and the south. But his real motive was entirely elsewhere." It went on to write:

"...He promulgated a new constitution which had made all democratic systems false, without free discussion and through a national referendum held under martial law. Pak Jung Hi's coup d'etat was something that could never be justified by internal and external conditions.

"It was in essence aimed at eliminating criticism and opponents and prolonging Pak Jung Hi's power indefinitely" (U.S. magazine **the New York Times Sunday Magazine**, May 20, 1973.)

Having tightened their military fascist dictatorial system, the south Korean authorities perpetrated harsher suppression of the patriotic people aspiring for national reunification and all opponent forces going against the grain with them.

*U.S. daily **the Washington Post** wrote:

"A number of arrests still taking place today when nine months have elapsed since Pak Jung Hi enforced a martial law and changed the south Korean policy drastically... bespeak that tension has been created internally." It continued to write: "It is known that for the last five months more than 70 civilians have been arrested on the charge of subversive activity or espionage acts. There are indications that most of them...are heretics and critics of society rather than spies" (U.S. newspaper **the Washington Post**, July 24, 1973.)

The south Korean authorities are arresting and imprisoning at random not only the figures of political, press and academic circles but also even the religious men in south Korea simply because the latter refuse to comply with their anti-national, treacherous acts.

*On July 3 to 5, 1973 the south Korean authorities arrested 15 members of the Christian Presbyterian Association including pastor Pak Hyong Gyu and evangelist Kwon Ho Gyong on the charge of "having attempted to overthrow the government;" and on September 18, 1973, they sentenced them to penal servitude on charge of the so-called "crimes of preparing the attempted rebellion" (Seoul, July 6, 1973, south Korean news agency **Tongyang**; September 18, 1973, south Korean **Radio Christian.**)

* The Secretary General of the National Christian Council of south Korea deplored that "we are now living under dictatorship and democracy is weeping," saying that "there is a possibility of the church and the south Korean government confronting with each other because freedom of religion is restricted by the government authority" (New York, Sept. 12, 1973, **AFP.**)

In April 1973, in the Military, too, the south Korean authorities arrested and jailed Yun Pil Yong, former "Chief of the Seoul Garrison Command" and scores of other high-ranking officers on the charge of "fraudulence and corruption" for the reason that they refused to fall into line with them; in July 1973 they arrested and imprisoned the Chief of Staff of the "National Security Force Command" of the army and numerous other high-ranking officers also on the charge of "fraudulence and corruption."

What is worse, on August 8 last the south Korean authorities, mobilizing special agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency," perpetrated without hesitation such a brutal international gangsterism as abducting Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure, in a hotel, Tokyo in broad daylight, taking him to Seoul and placing him under confinement. As for Kim Dae Jung, he ran candidate during the 1971 "presidential election" and was exiling himself in Japan after fighting for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

* In connection with this case, even U.S. paper **the New York Times** pointed out that "it was part of the world-wide efforts of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency to silence the south Korean opposition parties" (New York, Aug. 16, 1973, **UPI.**)

The direct involvement of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency in this case was officially admitted by the Japanese government authorities, too, and the Police Agency of Japan summoned a south Korean "diplomat", who had personally been involved in it.

—Owing to those acts of the south Korean authorities violating the North-South Joint Statement, no progress has been made in the dialogue between the north and the south though a year and more have elapsed since the publication of the Joint Statement.

The south Korean authorities agreed in words to collaboration and interchange in all spheres of politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture suggested by the D.P.R.K. side, but whenever we proposed to them to put it into practice in a concrete form, they rejected it, saying that "now it is not the phase when it should be discussed."

In an attempt to paper over such stand of theirs, they proposed only in words to "open fully" each other's societies. But in fact they fear the pulling down of any barriers standing between the north and the south and refuse to accept manifold collaboration and interchange proposed by the D.P.R.K. side.

The south Korean authorities opposed political collaboration, saying that now is not the time to discuss political matters, though they held high-level political talks with the D.P.R.K. side and the very meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission are political talks.

The south Korean authorities also turned down our proposal to abolish the state of military confrontation and remove tension between the north and the south, describing them as "premature."

They proposed to put off the solution of such urgent problems and gradually resolve only matters of secondary importance through different stages. Actually this is intended not to increase mutual trust and promote great national unity, but to maintain and freeze the country's division, keeping the painful wounds of national partition unhealed.

—In order to bring the north-south Red Cross talks to success, social conditions should be provided so that the family members, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and the south can freely meet each other, really without anxiety.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side claims to maintain for ever the so-called "anti-communist law" and "national security law" which stipulate that the south Koreans are severely punished just if they contact with and talk to people of the northern half of the Republic.

In practice they even brutally suppressed the south Korean people for warmly welcoming the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had gone to Seoul for talks.

Under those circumstances, how is it possible to solve the question of free visit, meeting and reunion of the family members, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and the south in the north-south Red Cross talks?

—No big progress has been made in the dialogue between the north and the south, but in this course the contentions and stand of each other have been made clear. Accordingly the D.P.R.K. side pushed ahead with the dialogue patiently with the conviction that the north and the south can get closer to each other in the future and that the Korean nation is fully capable of finding by itself the ways for solving the question of reunification.

The D.P.R.K. side suggested that if the present dialogue fails to make proper progress it would be advisable for the patriotic figures of broad strata to sit down together to exchange their views extensively and promote mutual understanding and thereby solve the question of reunification, rather than the authorities of the north and the south merely argue right and wrong between them. And as a way of putting this suggestion into effect, it proposed to invite the representatives of all po-

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litical parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south to participate in the work of the North-South Coordination Commission to extend its scope or convene a political consultative meeting with the attendance of the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, separately from the work of the Coordination Commission.

This sincere proposal of the D.P.R.K. side aroused sympathy even from the political circles of south Korea.

*The "immediate policy" adopted at the Congress of the New Democratic Party of south Korea on May 7, 1973 proposed to "exchange the visits of representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and convert the North-South Coordination Commission into an all-people, consultative body embracing people of all strata," in order to solve the question of national reunification (south Korean newspaper **Choson Ilbo**, May 8, 1973.)

The south Korean authorities, however, opposed the convocation of a wide-range political consultative meeting between the north and the south.

—Having opposed everything and prevented the adoption of any practical measures in the dialogue between the north and the south, the south Korean authorities finally made public on June 23 a so-called "special foreign policy statement on peace and unification" the keynote of which is to propose the simultaneous admission of two Koreas into the United Nations.

The content of this "special statement," in a word, is to split Korea into two Koreas completely and get her permanent division into two states internationally recognized as well.

This is a sabotaging action openly overruling the North-South Joint Statement and practically bringing the north-south dialogue to rupture and an open act of perfidy against the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people who pinned great expectation and hope on the progress of the dialogue.

—In spite of the sincere and patient endeavours of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side the dialogue between the north and the south came to a deadlock and the bright prospect for national reunification opened before the Korean nation by the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement became blighted, owing to the abovementioned double-dealing actions on the part of the south Korean authorities.

4. Basic Obstacle to Dialogue and Reunification

Why has the north-south dialogue which started amidst the warm welcome and expectation of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people failed to make progress and come to a deadlock?

The main reason is that the United States keeps occupying south Korea, and it interferes in the internal affairs of Korea and obstructs overtly and covertly the dialogue between the Koreans, using its dominant position in south Korea.

The development of the north-south dialogue in depth fully discloses how deeply the United States has stretched its tentacles of neo-colonialist domination into south Korea and how viciously it is plotting to perpetuate the division of Korea and hamper her reunification.

—After the publication of the North-South Joint Statement the United States pretended outwardly to welcome it but from the outset it poured cold water on the north-south dialogue and hampered it.

* A spokesman of the U.S. State Department held a press conference on July 5, 1972, the very day following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, and announced that the United States "will continue to help modernize the ROK army and will not withdraw its troops" even if the dialogue may start between the north and south, and this alone will enable the south Korean authorities to "negotiate with confidence from the position of strength in their contacts with north Korea" (Washington, July 5, 1972, **AP.**)

This is an open declaration that the United States will never withdraw from south Korea; it shows that it is openly egging the south Korean authorities onto the policy of confrontation by strength instead of peaceful reunification of Korea and trying to make Koreans fight among themselves.

Since then the U.S. Government authorities have made such utterances without letup.

* On March 28, 1973, Richardson, former U.S. Secretary of Defence clamoured in his annual report to the Congress that the U.S. support and continued military presence in south Korea made "a contribution to creating the circumstances which enabled south Korea to negotiate with north Korea from the position of strength" and that "the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea is inevitable as ever" in the future (Washington, March 28, 1973, **AFP.**)

Needless to say, such speeches and behaviors of the U.S. Government authorities run diametrically counter to the North-South Joint Statement.

—The United States has practically stepped up arms reinforcement and war preparations in south Korea and egged the south Korean authorities onto north-south confrontation.

* It was reported that in order to step up the modernization of the south Korean army the United States would continue to give south Korea "free military aid" worth 1,500 million dollars envisaged for the period of the "5-year plan for the modernization of the ROK army" (Seoul, March 8, 1973, south Korean news agency **Tonghwa.**)

Countless are instances showing how the United States is getting frantic in arms reinforcement and war preparations, ceaselessly bringing new type weapons and military equipment into south Korea, in disregard of the North-South Joint Statement.

Recently the United States is moving even the whole of the U.S. tactical air force in Japan to south Korea.

* Revan, Chief of the General Staff of U.S. air force, in his testimony at the secret hearing in the U.S. House Appropriations Committee, said that "all the U.S. tactical air force in Japan is being transferred to south Korea as it is necessary to deploy the air force in south Korea" (Seoul, August 16, 1973, south Korean **Radio Christian.**)

At the same time, the United States is moving of late the U.S. air force units withdrawing from Thailand to Japan.

It is an open secret that the reinforcement of U.S. armed forces in Japan is directed against Korea.

* On August 1, 1973, Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira said in Washington that "Japan's recognition of the maintenance of U.S. military bases in Japan under the U.S.-Japan Security Pact constitutes a 'great military contribution' to south Korea" (Tokyo, August 3, 1973, **AFP.**)

According to a report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as the U.S. troops withdrew from Viet Nam recently, the United States handed over to south Korea various types of sophisticated heavy weapons and military equipment which were mobilized in the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

—While reinforcing the military forces in south Korea, the United States has steadily intensified joint military exercises with the south Korean army and military provocations against the northern half of the Republic. To take only a few instances:

*For several days from July 5, 1972, the day following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the U.S. army command mobilized the south Korean army units in the area of the central sector of the front and conducted such military exercises as engineer exercise, mountain warfare, guerrilla warfare, search and ambush operations, "the largest of their kind since the Armistice" (July 5, 1972, south Korean **Radio Chungang.**)

* According to south Korean news agencies, in early April 1973 the U.S. troops in south Korea and the south Korean marine corps mobilized huge armed forces and equipment and staged large-scale "ROK-U.S. joint landing operation exercise" in the southern and eastern coastal area in a simulated attack on the northern half of the Republic.

*In mid-July 1973, the U.S. troops conducted large-scale "air mobile exercise" called "Fierce Assault No. 2" on Height 150, only 2 miles south of the demilitarized zone in the western sector of the front.

This war exercise reminded people of actual light to the extent of making "village folk think a war has broken out again in Korea" (July 17, 1973, U.S. army paper **Stars and Stripes.**)

* From August 18 to 22, 1973, the officers and men of the U.S. Second Division and the south Korean army conducted "all sorts of education drill necessary for landing operation" (Seoul, September 5, 1973, south Korean **Radio Christian.**)

It is quite clear that all sorts of military exercises ceaselessly staged jointly by the U.S. and south Korean armies including large-scale landing operation exercises are not for defence but for attack.

Furthermore, they have incessantly committed military provocations against the northern half of the Republic as part of practical war exercises.

*On March 7, 1973, south Korean troops intruded into the area of the northern half of the Republic in the eastern sector of the front to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts while committing the armed provocation of firing smoke shells and thousands of shells and bullets from 105 mm guns and other heavy weapons under the cover of aircraft for five hours.

*Cases of military provocations and all forms of violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by them in 14 months till September 3, 1973 after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972, numbered over 18,100, including 82 cases of aircraft infiltration, 8 cases of battle ship infiltration, 246 cases of firing shells and bullets, and 5,562 cases of introduction of different types of heavy and automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone.

These facts prove that the actual danger of war in Korea comes not from any threat of "southward invasion" but from the very threat of northward invasion by the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

—In step with clamorous military exercises of the U.S. troops and the south Korean army, even "anti-air-raid drills" of civilians in a simulated wartime condition are being perpetrated continuously in south Korea.

* On July 15, 1972, "civilian anti-air-raid drills" were conducted simultaneously in 32 cities of south Korea. On August 16, eight million citizens were mobilized in "anti-air-raid drills" in 33 cities, with "imaginary enemy planes flying over the cities" (Seoul, August 16, 1972, south Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

Such large-scale "anti-air-raid drills" numbered as many as 12 in 1972 alone.

* On September 15 last, the "21st civilian anti-air-raid drills" were conducted simultaneously in 35 cities including 21 ports and in 121 county seats throughout south Korea. It was reported that the "civilian anti-air-raid drills" concentrically examined for the first time the shelter conditions of people from the enemy planes' surprise attack by giving a sudden air-raid alarm throughout the country" (Seoul, September 15, 1973, south Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

Is there any place in the world where an air-raid alarm is raised so often all of a sudden and people are forced to "take shelter" as in south Korea?

These acts are intentional provocative acts designed to create a war atmosphere and aggravate tension in Korea and a racket kicked up deliberately to create mistrust between the north and south.

—The U.S. authorities do not bother to conceal that their military assistance to south Korea and war preparations intensified continuously even after the dialogue started between the north and south of Korea, her permanent division into two Koreas completely and get the division of Korea consolidated.

* On February 22, 1973, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Tarr testified in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "I think" the military "aid" to south Korea "is important for our interests in the Far East" (Washington, February 22, 1973, **USIS.**)

* On May 23, 1973, Moorer, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, announced that the "military equipment and military capabilities in south Korea constitute an important factor in the future U.S. strategy for the defence of Northeast Asia" (Washington, May 23, 1973, south Korean news agency **Tongyang.**)

As a matter of fact, the United States is afraid lest it should lose its important strategic foothold in Asia if Korea is reunified independently.

*Even a U.S. news agency reported that the United States is worried about the fact that if "tension is actually eased or the reunification is achieved in Korea it will not be allowed to keep its military bases in south Korea" (Washington, August 19, 1973, **UPI.**)

As the United States suffers one defeat after another and is chased out of different parts of Asia, it increasingly regards south Korea as the most important stronghold for its Asian aggression.

The United States, therefore, openly calls south Korea a "testing ground of the Nixon doctrine," and even after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement it is persistently instigating the bellicose elements of south Korea to make Koreans fight among themselves and scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas, while resorting to the double-dealing tactics.

—The United States is also actively drawing Japan in its aggressive machinations.

* It was reported that at the U.S.-Japan talks held in Washington from the end of July to early August 1973 the United States "requested Japan to give economic and military aid to south Korea for the increase of defence power and modernization of the south Korean army" as "part of the efforts to execute the Nixon doctrine in the Far East" (Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**, August 2, 1973.)

The Japanese press gave wide publicity to a report that an agreement was reached at the U.S.-Japan talks on the question of pushing ahead with the two Koreas policy presupposing the defence of south Korea by "force" and on taking concerted action in accordance with this at the 28th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Japanese militarists' re-invasion of south Korea is being stepped up with each passing day by the conspiracy between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

* A U.S. newspaper, referring to Japan's infiltration into south Korea, wrote that south Korea "is being rapidly converted into an industrial base of Japan" (U.S. newspaper **Christian Science Monitor**, May 14, 1973.)

South Korea is now being reduced to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japan and the Japanese militarists are acting as the second master next to the United States in south Korea.

—All these facts fully show who truly works for peace and peaceful national reunification in Korea and who truly seeks war and split and who is truly taking the stand of patriotism and national independence and who is truly clinging to the treacherous policy of dependence upon outside forces.

The interference and the aggressive machinations of the United States are the basic cause for the continued danger of war in Korea and the basic obstacle to the north-south dialogue and the reunification.

As for the south Korean authorities, they were obliged to turn up at the dialogue under the pressure of the general trend of the situation as the program of peaceful national reunification advanced by the D.P.R.K. side enjoyed the unanimous support of the Korean people and broad public opinion of the world and the internal and external situation rapidly changed more and more unfavourably to them. But they have not got rid of the heavy burden of the policy of dependence upon outside forces which they have pursued for a long time. Employing a double-dealing tactics at the instigation of the United States, they talked about "peaceful unification" in words only and, in reality, have stepped up, parroting the words of the U.S. authorities, war preparations from the position of strength, incited mutual distrust, and further intensified their fascist suppression of patriotic people in south Korea, hampered the progress of the dialogue and persistently pursued the splitting manoeuvres.

The D.P.R.K. side calls for unity accompanied by dialogue, collaboration accompanied by dialogue and reunification through dialogue in conformity with the spirit and principles of the North-South Joint Statement. But the south Korean side cries for "confrontation accompanied by dialogue," "competition accompanied by dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue." This is nothing but a repetition of the words of the U.S. authorities. After all, the south Korean authorities who are opposing the fellow countrymen at the instigation of outside forces are entirely to blame for the deadlock of the north-south dialogue today.

—The south Korean authorities' proposal on simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the United Nations, which fully discloses their splittist nature, is a plot hatched by the United States.

This was clearly proved by the fact that Rogers, former U.S. Secretary of State, personally visited south Korea on account of this question and declared that he would actively support this proposal and give cooperation and that the U.S. took the lead in submitting a draft resolution on simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations to the current 28th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

* On July 20, 1973, Rogers visited south Korea and said that he "actively supports the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations" and that "the United States will make all possible diplomatic efforts to realize the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations" (Seoul, July 20, 1973, south Korean news agency **Tongyang**; Washington, July 20, 1973, south Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

All facts clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the very one who has split Korea, occupying south Korea for nearly 30 years and the very ringleader who is hampering today the north-south dialogue and plotting to create two Koreas.

5. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Resolutely Opposes the Proposal for Simultaneous Entry of Two Koreas into the U.N.

Due to the proposal on simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the U.N. openly put forth by the United States and the south Korean authorities, Korea is now standing at the grave crossroads of perpetual division or reunification of the country.

For the Korean people the road to reunification is a road of patriotism, independence and prosperity whereas the road to division is a road of treachery and national ruin. No Korean wants the division of the country into two. If any, they are only a handful of elements in south Korea. The absolute majority of the Korean people assert that there is no reason why our nation, originally a single nation, should be divided into two and that it should be reunified without fail.

—The proposal on simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the U.N. put forward by the United States and the south Korean authorities is resolutely opposed and rejected not only by the people in the northern half of the Republic but also by the people in south Korea.

Clear proof of this was furnished by the fact that voices opposing it rang out even from within the south Korean "National Assembly" which is pervaded with a terror-ridden atmosphere under the military fascist suppression.

* On June 27, 1973, at a plenary session of the "National Assembly" a south Korean "National Assemblyman" said that he opposed the so-called "special statement" of Pak Jung Hi calling for the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the U.N. "because it was a declaration recognizing two Koreas and the division of the country into the north and south" (Seoul, June 28, 1973, south Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

* The former south Korean observer to the United Nations Rim Chang Yong said: "We oppose Pak Jung Hi because he has greatly undermined democratic liberty in south Korea. And it has been made clear that he supports the freezing of the division of Korea instead of her reunification" (Tokyo, August 8, 1973, **UPI.**)

* An acting president of the "Democratic Republican Party," the ruling party of south Korea, visited the U.S., Mexico and Japan at the head of a "south Korean parliamentary diplomatic mission" to win "support" for the "special statement" of Pak Jung Hi on the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the U.N. He admitted that the "compatriots residing abroad" who had been considered to be under their influence "did not understand the June 23 foreign policy statement issued by the Government" (July 31, 1973, south Korean **Radio Christian.**)

* On September 18, 1973 when the 28th session of the U.N. General Assembly opened, American people and Koreans residing in the U.S. staged a demonstration and held a rally in front of the U.N. headquarters, supporting Korea's reunification and opposing the two Koreas plot (U.N. Headquarters, September 18, 1973, **Hsinhua.**)

—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it natural that the Republic should enter the United Nations. But it maintains the stand that it should not enter the U.N. before the reunification of the country in accordance with the unanimous will of the whole nation to prevent the division of the country and achieve reunification and that it should enter the U.N. as one Korea after the reunification is achieved or a north-south confederation is set up.

Therefore, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea categorically opposes the proposal made by the United States and the south Korean authorities on the simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clarifies its fair and aboveboard stand against the proposal for simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the U.N. under the present conditions as follows:

1) If the north and south of Korea enter the United Nations separately, Korea which has been one national state will be recognized as two states internationally and the division of Korea be fixed indefinitely.

Proceeding from a high sense of responsibility it assumes before the whole nation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will not commit in our era the shameful crime of handing down to the posterity the division of the fatherland which has been the single country of a homogeneous nation for thousands of years.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, in an attempt to deceive the public opinion, allege that the admission of two Koreas to the United Nations does not mean the perpetuation of the division but is a means of promoting reunification.

But, this is a nonsensical talk which does not hold water. The United States and the south Korean authorities had so far doggedly opposed even the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations as the party concerned. And now they suddenly say that the admission of the Republic and south Korea to the United Nations will promote reunification. This is an incoherent talk.

If they brought up this question with a true desire for Korea's reunification, why should they put it forth in June 1973? The truth of developments was clearly revealed by a Japanese newspaper.

* In connection with the entry in May of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the World Health Organization with the support of an overwhelming majority despite all manner of obstructionist manoeuvres of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean authorities, the Japanese newspaper **Nihonkeizai Shimbun** wrote as follows:

"Probably no news has been so shocking for the south Korean authorities in the past quarter of a century since the fabrication of the 'Republic of Korea.' After the 'Republic of Korea' was cooked up in 1948, the U.N. General Assembly adopted in December that year a resolution on recognizing it as the 'sole legitimate government' on the Korean peninsula. The General Meeting of the World Health Organization frontally challenged this lie and rejected it.

"Now the situation not only shows the crumbling of the international foothold for the existence of the 'regime' called the 'Republic of Korea' but also comes to make the original lie of the 'Japan-ROK treaty' widely recognized internationally" (Japanese newspaper **Nihonkeizai Shimbun**, May 22, 1973.)

As is clear here, the United States put forth the question of simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the U.N. since its machinations to isolate and strangulate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea internationally has gone totally bankrupt and the foothold for the existence of the south Korean "regime" it cooked up on the pretext of the U.N. "resolution" has been shaken to its very foundation.

This is designed to prevent the collapse of the south Korean "regime" based on the fabrication and prolong its remaining days and thus keep south Korea for ever as a U.S. colony and military base.

This bespeaks that the very proposal on simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations is aimed at fixing the division of Korea.

The United States and the south Korean authorities have betrayed through their many speeches and acts that they do not want, from the start, the success of the north-south dialogue or the reunification of Korea.

* In the annual foreign policy report presented to the U.S. Congress on May 3, 1973, U.S. President Nixon openly declared that "no one who knows the recent history of the Korean peninsula in trouble believes that reconciliation will be easy or will come early though a dialogue is in progress between north and south Korea" (Washington, May 3, 1973, **UPI.**)

* South Korean "foreign minister" Kim Yong Sik, while touring various countries to earn support for the simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations, prattled at a news conference held on August 4, 1973, in a foreign country: "The unification is difficult to be attained. It will not be realized quickly" (Mexico city, August 4, 1973, **UPI.**)

The south Korean authorities openly jabber that the reunification will not be achieved before 100 years at least.

* Pak Jung Hi declared at the "new year press conference" held on January 12, 1972 that "our unification is difficult to be realized before the objective situation is created. The unification was attained 120 years after King Mun Mu of the Silla dynasty called for it" and that one "should not be impatient" (south Korean newspaper **Choson Ilbo**, January 12, 1972.)

It is clear that if the simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations is permitted under the condition in which the United States and the south Korean authorities do not want an early reunification of Korea, it will provide a condition for the perpetual division of Korea into two states.

2) If such a national state as Korea which has a long history is forcibly split into two states, it will not stabilize the situation but, on the contrary, create permanent tension and a bigger soil for war.

The United States and the south Korean authorities loudly talk that if the north and south of Korea enter the United Nations simultaneously, north-south rapprochement and harmony will be promoted and peace in Korea be consolidated through the United Nations. This is also nothing but a lie and trick.

The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation which cannot live separated into two. And immeasurable are the sufferings it has already undergone owing to the split.

If the two states are created by further fixing this split, none of the Koreans will accept it as promotion of the north-south rapprochement and harmony.

If the south Korean authorities take the road of perpetuating the national split by more tightly clinging to the outside forces in defiance of the opposition of the entire Korean people, it will not preserve tranquillity but further aggravate the distrust and antagonism among the nation.

As long as foreign troops are kept in south Korea and the policy of converting it into a colony and military base is continuously pursued, there inevitably comes the resistance of the people against exploitation, oppression and outside forces.

If things go this way, the situation in Korea will not be stabilized in the direction of consolidating peace but be led to a complex and tense state of confrontation and it will always remain a threat to peace in Asia as a whole.

Therefore, the proposal on admission of two Koreas to the United Nations runs counter to the principle and objectives of the U.N. Charter.

A reliable and durable peace in Korea can be guaranteed only through the attainment of the country's reunification.

3) South Korea is not entitled to enter the United Nations because the south Korean "regime" is a bogus regime which was rigged up by foreigners and is maintained by the bayonets of foreign troops and south Korea is nothing but a complete colony and military base of a foreign country.

In Korea the only legitimate state representing the will and interests of the entire Korean people is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime which cannot represent the south Korean people and cannot exercise any sovereignty. It is widely known to the world that this "regime" is an out-and-out colonial and dependent "regime" and treacherous, anti-popular and reactionary regime.

Even the West German newspaper **Frunkfurter Allgemeine Zeitung** (March 26, 1973) called Pak Jung Hi "top gaoler."

Totally isolated from the people, the south Korean "regime" enforces the harsh military fascist dictatorship without parallel in the world and always tries to subsist under the protection of foreign troops.

To what extent the south Korean "regime" is below the level of common sense and how base and corrupt and degenerated it is in morality can be clearly seen in the fact that on the orders of its master, it sent tens of thousands of mercenaries to south Viet Nam to act as sanguinary hangmen arousing indignation among the world people and yet ranted that this "has exalted national prestige," and that it committed such international gangsterism as the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and shamelessly asserted that it has done nothing wrong.

This is fully revealed also in the fact that this "regime" encourages prostitution for foreign tourists as a "strategic state enterprise."

* U.S. magazine **Time**, saying that prostitution for tourists "is being actively encouraged by Pak Jung Hi and other high ranking officials of the south Korean government," wrote that prostitutes carrying an official licence issued by the south Korean "government" authorities empty the pockets of tourists in their bed rooms (U.S. journal **Time**, June 4, 1973.)

The United States tries to make it appear that south Korea is a legitimate state, by admitting the south Korean "regime" which can hardly be called a regime to the United Nations under the pretext of simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the U.N.

Needless to say, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot subscribe to this plot of the United States.

Originally, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea started dialogue with the present south Korean authorities since they pledged to make efforts to solve the reunification question in an independent way, freeing themselves from reliance on the outside forces, as clarified in the North-South Joint Statement.

As long as they keep following the road of enforcing the foreign colonial rule, they will only be forsaken still more internally and externally.

4) In the final analysis, the proposal for entry of two Koreas into the United Nations is nothing but a heinous scheme to flout the honest desire of the world people for peace and camouflage the imperialists' old method of colonial domination of "divide and rule" under the name of the United Nations.

In the past the United States fabricated the "U.N. forces" and the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to cover up its armed invasion of and interference in Korea under the signboard of the United Nations. Now that they are on the verge of bankruptcy, the United States worked out a new trick of simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations under the cloak of "preserving peace" on the basis of "recognizing the actual state of affairs" in an attempt to keep even south Korea alone for ever as its colony and military base.

If such crafty trick of the United States is allowed, it will provide a precedent for the imperialists to resort to such manoeuvres against other countries in the future. The attempt to unjustifiably use the U.N. authority in the neo-colonialist manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of a country should be determinedly checked.

5) In an attempt to justify their proposal on simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the United Nations, the United States and the south Korean authorities are clamouring as if it were a contradiction for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to oppose the entry of two Koreas into the United Nations, while participating in U.N. specialized agencies together with south Korea.

As for our stand on this matter, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has all along adhered to the principle that the north and south should take joint step in the external relations, too, proceeding from the stand that we should prevent the division of the country from being fixed and the country from being divided permanently into two Koreas.

But the south Korean authorities have acted as if they were the "only legitimate government" representing the whole of Korea as they entered a number of international organizations unilaterally and have their permanent observer in the U.N. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea can not tolerate this. As the south Korean authorities persist in such illegal acts, it is natural for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the only legitimate state in Korea, to join various international specialized organizations.

Moreover, as for the U.N. specialized agencies, they are organisations for technical and practical cooperation among all countries of the world. Each country, therefore, takes an active part in the international specialized organizations irrespective of political problems to strengthen technical and practical cooperation and successfully develop it, maintaining close mutual relations internationally.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that no one should use the participation of the D.P.R.K. in the international organizations for strengthening and developing international technical and practical cooperation as a pretext to create two Koreas.

But, as the United Nations is a world political organisation, if two Koreas enter it, this means that the existence of two states is publicly recognized.

Under such conditions, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from its consistent stand to prevent the perpetuation of the national split, considers that it is not necessary to enter the United Nations to which neither of the north and south has been admitted as yet and that our country should be admitted to it as one state after it is reunified or a confederation is instituted.

6) Now some people, saying that Germany enters the United Nations, split into two countries, east and west, raise a question why Korea cannot do so.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the Korean question and the German question are different from each other.

In Germany the two German states recognized each other as a completely equal sovereign state and completely agreed to enter the U.N. separately. Therefore, it was quite natural that no complex question was raised.

But the situation is quite different in Korea. Korea is artificially divided owing to the foreign troops' occupation of south Korea and south Korea is still under the colonial domination of a foreign country. The Government of the D.P.R.K. and the south Korean authorities take completely different stands concerning the question of admission to the U.N. and have reached no agreement on this matter.

(Continued on Page 7)

Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(Continued from Page 6)

The entire people of Korea, whether they be in the north or south, demand the reunification of the country and oppose the proposal on admission of two Koreas to the U.N., which will perpetuate the division.

Korea and Germany are alike in the fact that they are in a state of division. But they are different in the historic and political background of the division and fundamentally different in the actual condition today. Accordingly, the admission of the two German states to the U.N. cannot be mechanically applied to Korea.

7) Lastly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the question of admission of every country to the U.N. should not be regarded as a means of solving any controversial issue or solving the internal affairs of a nation.

As all precedents show, the admission of a state to the U.N. was realised after its independence.

As for the above-mentioned admission of Germany to the U.N., it was proposed after a complete agreement was reached between the two German states.

But the United States says that it raised the question of simultaneous admission of two Koreas as a "means" of accelerating the solution of the reunification question though no agreement has been reached on the question of the admission of the two parts of Korea to the United Nations.

Simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations cannot be a means of solving the reunification question and it contravenes the principle of the U.N. Charter to raise the question of admission to the U.N. as a means of settling an outstanding issue.

Why is the United States making haste, raising the question which the Korean people do not want and which has not yet been matured? This itself is an intolerable interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and an insult to them.

Now the United States and the south Korean authorities are talking also about the unilateral admission of south Korea to the U.N. This is all the more intolerable.

Simultaneous admission of two Koreas is unreasonable and dangerous in every respect.

—Historic experience proves that what is unreasonable and illegal and runs counter to the will of the people is short-lived and untenable no matter how it may be camouflaged and imposed upon people by use of power.

The United States noisily advertised as the way to solve the Korean question the "resolution" it passed through by the so-called "majority" after it unjustifiably brought the Korean question to the U.N. in 1947. But the resolution yielded no result as it ignored the will of the Korean people and is now on the point of total bankruptcy, judged by history.

The U.S. Government authorities are trying to save themselves from bankruptcy by employing the new trick of simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations. But they should realize from the lesson of history that it will never be a way out for them.

The Korean people firmly believe that all the peace-loving peoples and governments of the world will not tolerate the unjust attempt to use again the U.N. authority in perpetuating the division of Korea.

6. The True Way to Solve the Korean Question

Korea must be reunified. The way has been clear from the start.

History following the division of Korea into the north and south, especially the experiences gained after the opening of the north-south dialogue show all the more clearly it is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by foreign troops and the continued outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea that Korea's reunification has been delayed and the dialogue has failed to make expected progress.

In order to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the foreign troops carrying the signboard of "U.N. forces" must withdraw from south Korea, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved, an end be put to all manner of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

—President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forth on June 23, 1973, a new five-point program of the Government of the D.P.R.K. for national reunification with an ardent desire to overcome the difficulty lying on the way to reunification and realize the peaceful reunification of the country, the national aspiration, as early as possible.

Follows its main content:

1) To improve the relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south.

2) To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

3) In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification.

To this end, it is necessary to convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south.

4) What is of great significance today in accelerating the country's reunification is to institute a north-south confederation under a single national title.

It is necessary to convene a great national congress and achieve national unity and, on this basis, institute a north-south confederation, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and south as they are for the time being.

The confederal state shall be named the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

5) We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of the national division and that the north and south should work together in the field of external activity, too.

The north and south should not enter the U.N. separately and if they want to enter the U.N. before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the confederation is set up.

This new program is a great national salvation program for smashing the two Koreas plot and preventing the perpetual split of the nation and for attaining the country's reunification; it is a most realistic, fair and reasonable proposal for the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea's reunification at present.

This five-point program of national reunification enjoys the undivided support and welcome of the entire Korean people and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. is convinced that this five-point program of national reunification will make it possible to bridge over the difficulty lying on the way to Korea's reunification at present and settle all matters in a correct way.

—Now the trend of the world demands that the United Nations deal a deserved blow at the manoeuvres of the United States to justify the occupation of south Korea by its troops on the pretext of the U.N. "resolutions."

26 years have already passed since the United States brought the Korean question to the United Nations. Nevertheless, the Korean question has not yet been settled and the split has not been brought to an end. This must no longer be tolerated from a political and humanitarian point of view or in the light of the U.N. authority.

Moreover, as the United States is continuously using the past "U.N. resolutions" on the Korean question in obstructing the north-south dialogue and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the United Nations should pay due attention to this.

The United Nations should take measures at the current 28th session for stripping the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea of the "U.N. forces" cover and making them withdraw and dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and frustrate the two Koreas plot. By so doing, it should truly help facilitate Korea's independent and peaceful reunification in keeping with the trend of the present times to independence and peace.

And the United Nations should no longer pursue a discriminating policy toward the D.P.R.K. and when the question of Korea is debated at the U.N. it must invite the representative of the D.P.R.K.

In this connection, the Government of the D.P.R.K. considers that the draft resolution on the Korean question co-sponsored by Algeria and 31 other peace-loving countries at the current 28th session of the U.N. General Assembly fully accords with the interests of the Korean people and the interests of peace in Asia and the world as a whole and expresses full support to this and strongly demands that this draft resolution be adopted.

—Today there is no ground whatsoever for the foreign troops to stay on in south Korea.

Originally, the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops itself is illegal.

Up to this date, more than two decades after the armistice was realized in Korea, foreign troops have been staying in south Korea, wearing the helmets of the "U.N. forces." This totally violates the Korean Armistice Agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and runs counter to the U.N. principles.

The United States says that it keeps troops in south Korea to "protect" it from the "threat of southward invasion." This is a preposterous pretext.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. repeatedly stated that it has no intention to "invade the south" and, in reality, there has been no war between the north and south up to this date since the armistice. Where does the so-called "threat of southward invasion" exist? Furthermore, the two sides solemnly declared internally and externally in the North-South Joint Statement that they would not use force of arms against each other. Under such conditions the U.S. pretext is completely untenable.

In the past the United States said that it set up its military bases in south Korea to prevent the "Communist expansion." And today it says it is on good terms with the Soviet Union and China, the big socialist countries. Under this condition, there is no ground whatsoever for it to keep its military bases and troops in south Korea.

In fact, no one in the world today thinks there is the spectre of "threat of Communist aggression."

Today there are no foreign troops in the area of the northern half of the Republic.

What "protection" of foreign troops does south Korea need, while keeping 700,000 strong armed forces and modern arms supplied by the United States?

As the "protection" from the "threat of southward invasion" and the like is a sheer lie, it no longer convinces even the U.S. political circles.

Even the U.S. magazine **New York Times Sunday Magazine** said: "The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has already raised the question why we should continue to keep 40,000 U.S. troops in south Korea after pulling out of Viet Nam. ...This is because there is no ground to back up the demand of generals of south Korea.

"The demands for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and for the immediate discontinuation of all military aid will be raised continuously." (U.S. magazine **New York Times Sunday Magazine**, May 20, 1973.)

—The United States is also trying to justify the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea on the pretext of the U.N. "resolution".

But, the U.S. authorities themselves do not conceal the fact that the "U.N. forces" in south Korea have acted from the outset without any relations with the United Nations.

Clark who was the "Commander of the U.N. Forces" towards the end of the Korean war said: "Though I was the Commander of the U.N. forces in Korea, I don't remember if I had ever received any instructions from the United Nations through the whole course of the war. ...No.

"I will expect nothing from the United Nations."

The "U.N. forces" exist in name only. In reality, they are U.S. troops. That is the helmets of the "U.N. forces" are put on the U.S. troops occupying south Korea.

The British News Agency **Reuter** said that "what the United States and south Korea usually call the U.N. command is an organ with U.S. generals and staff under the U.S. control" (U.N. headquarters, May 11, 1967, **Reuter**.)

—In an attempt to prevent the current U.N. General Assembly session from adopting a resolution on the withdrawal of the "U.N. forces" from south Korea, the United States put forth a sophistry that if the "U.N. forces" get out, the situation will grow dangerous as a signatory to the armistice agreement in Korea does not exist.

This is like putting the cart before the horse. No one will be fooled by this talk.

It is entirely owing to the presence of foreign troops in south Korea that there was a war in Korea and now the danger of war exists there.

If foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea, the danger of war will not increase but be removed.

In this case, as there is the North-South Joint Statement in which the north and south promised not to fight each other and which laid down the installation of direct telephone circuits and the basic ways for preventing armed clashes, the Joint Statement will guarantee more reliably the maintenance of peace in Korea provided the United States and the south Korean authorities strictly observe it and do not want to provoke a war.

With no sophistry or excuse can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify the presence of the "U.N. forces" in south Korea.

—Unable to endure any longer the increasing pressure of the world public opinion that the United Nations must rectify its wrong "resolutions", the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" announced on September 7 that it "suggested" in its "annual report" submitted to the U.N. Secretary General "the dissolution of the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

This shows that the "UNCURK" on the point of self-disintegration owing to the successive withdrawal of its member nations has come to meet its due end.

However, this organization which has been engaged in falsehood and deception, fraudulence and swindle as a tool of imperialist aggression does not want to meekly step out of the arena till the last moment. The "Commission" is now hard at work to weave one more political plot for obstructing Korea's reunification.

That is, in its "annual report," the "Commission," telling sheer lies and completely reversing black and white to give a false picture of its activities and developments in Korea as it did in the past, tried to give the impression as if the "UNCURK" has made some contribution to "creating an atmosphere" for the peaceful reunification of Korea. And it said that though the "UNCURK" might be dissolved, it would be necessary for the United Nations to "keep a political watch over the situation on the Korean peninsula." This means that though the "UNCURK may be forced to be dissolved, the "U.N. forces," instead of it, should continue to remain in south Korea.

In accordance with the ready-made script, the United States and the south Korean authorities are clamouring that the U.N. General Assembly session this year should not decide the withdrawal of the "U.N. forces" and the "U.N. forces" should continue to remain till a sort of "guarantee" is provided for peace in Korea.

Unable to find any ground to justify this argument, the United States and the south Korean authorities are croaking these days that the "threat from Communist north Korea" is "greater than that before the opening of the north-south dialogue" and that "if a resolution on the withdrawal of the U.N. forces in south Korea is adopted at the current 28th session of the U.N. General Assembly," "another war may break out" and the like.

The whole world including the U.S. Government authorities unanimously recognized and welcomed the relaxation of the tension in Korea since the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement. This is an undeniable fact. No matter how loudly they may cry, making a complete about-face in their attitude, that the "danger has become greater," no one will believe them.

As it is such an incoherent talk, it only becomes a laughing-stock.

The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the "U.N. forces" are two peas on the same pod.

If there is no reason for the "UNCURK" to exist any longer, so is for the "U.N. forces".

—The letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. dated April 6, 1973, to the U.S. Congress said:

"If the United States truly wants a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and peace in the Far East and Pacific region, there will be no need for it to keep its army in south Korea any longer and artificially maintain the state of military confrontation with us who call for peaceful reunification.

"We consider it is time when the United States should remove the obstacles lying in the way of Korea's peaceful reunification by changing its policy under the present changed situation, withdrawing its army from south Korea and having the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea' dissolved."

The United States must discontinue its military "aid" to south Korea, give up such acts as introducing weapons and military equipment into south Korea to expand military bases there and staging military exercises and stop instigating the south Korean authorities to make the Koreans fight among themselves, by assisting them by force of arms.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. solemnly declares once again that if all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea, it will cut its army strength of its own accord to 200,000 men or less and it will not use force of arms to solve the question of reunification and not "invade the south" as stipulated in the North-South Joint Statement.

Today all the nations and peoples, big or small, of the world are taking the road of liberation and independence. This is an irresistible trend of the times.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must not run counter to the trend but sincerely take the road of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

—One of the important questions for easing the tension between the north and south of Korea, pulling down the barrier of mutual misunderstanding and promoting the solution of the reunification question at the present stage is to normalize the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

The south Korean authorities put forth a proposal on simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations in wanton violation of the North-South Joint Statement and Li Hu Rak who holds the place of the Co-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission himself organized and committed a shameful terrorist act against a south Korean democratic figure calling for the peaceful reunification of the country. This has marred the atmosphere, making it impossible to sit face to face with him in the Co-ordination Commission and work with faith.

If the south Korean authorities truly have an intention to reunify, they must discard the wrong stand of fixing the national split and have the courage to accept the new five-point program of national reunification put forth by the Government of the D.P.R.K. and agree to reorganize the North-South Co-ordination Commission so that it may satisfactorily discharge the noble mission it assumes before the nation.

—The struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is part of the common struggle of the world people against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for national liberation and the country's independent development and is a struggle for defending peace in Asia and the world, which enjoys the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world.

The Fourth Summit Conference of non-aligned countries held in Algiers early in September unanimously adopted the following resolution on the problem on Korea, positively supporting the just struggle of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people for reunifying the country in an independent and peaceful way, free from any foreign interference:

The Conference:

1) Calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea and an end to all forms of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Korea;

2) Further calls on the United Nations General Assembly, at its Twenty-Eighth Session, to consider the question of Korea and to decide on the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag and on the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" with a view to facilitating the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea;

3) Declares that Korean membership of the United Nations can only be achieved in the name of a single State, after the complete reunification of the country or after the establishment of a confederation of North and South.

The resolution of the Summit Conference of non-aligned countries is an important resolution which infinitely inspires and encourages the confidence of the Korean people in the justness of their cause and makes a major contribution to accelerating the peaceful reunification of Korea. This is a heavy blow to those who are interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and trying to split Korea into two countries for ever.

The people of the whole world are behind the Korean people and those who support and sympathize with the just cause of the Korean people are growing in number as the days go by.

Availing itself of this opportunity, the Government of the D.P.R.K. expresses deep thanks to the socialist countries, the national independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world for their unstinted support and encouragement to the correct line of the Government of the D.P.R.K. for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to the struggle of the Korean people for its realisation.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. expresses the belief that in the future more and more countries and peoples in the world will direct greater attention to the Korean question, support and encourage in every way the Korean people in their just struggle and will exert all efforts especially at the current 28th session of the U.N. General Assembly so that just measures may be taken to smash the two Koreas plots and help achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Pyongyang September 26, 1973

"Down with Dictatorship," "Dissolve CIA"

S. Korean Students Demand in Massive Anti-"Government" Demonstration

The south Korean students, unable to endure any longer the ever-intensified barbarous fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, rose in a massive demonstration struggle for the right to live, democratic freedom and democratization of society, giving vent to their pent-up resentment.

According to reports from Seoul, more than 300 students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University who displayed bravery in the struggle of the south Korean students against fascism and for democracy gathered on the morning of October 2 in front of the "Monument to the April 19 Students Uprising" in the campus and raised a torch of resistance.

The students, filled with the firm determination to smash the barbarous fascist terrorist rule, held a meeting exposing and denouncing the fascist crimes and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi clique, putting up a streamer reading "For whose sake is the 'October revitalization' needed? Is it for the enslavement of the people?" At the meeting the students made clear the purport of their just resistance struggle, declaring that they "light the torch of the historical struggle for democracy" and vehemently castigated the anti-popular, anti-national crime of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique which set up the one-man fascist dictatorship after proclaiming the "extraordinary martial law" in October last year on top of the fascist "state of emergency" and is scheming to perpetuate the national split with the backing of outside forces, bestially suppressing and murdering patriotic people who call for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The students read a declaration made public in the name of the students of the college. The declaration began with the words "unable to remain an onlooker to the tragic reality that threatens the right of the entire masses of people for existence today we rose up determinedly, obeying the dictates of our conscience." It said that "injustice has gone to extremes and the people are groaning under oppression and poverty" and pointed out the present rulers "have turned all the ruling machines into an ornament for the fascist rule and try to seize power indefinitely by suppressing schools and press organs."

Then the students adopted a four-point resolution manifesting their burning determination to fight against fascism and for democracy.

After the meeting the students immediately went over to a demonstration.

They rushed to the front gate of the school like angry waves, shouting "Down with the dictatorship" and "Give us freedom or death."

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits detailed over 500 policemen armed with tear shells and clubs, nearly double the number of students, to clamp down on them.

Unable to go out of the school owing to the frantic suppression by the policemen, the students held a sit-down demonstration in front of the "Monument to the April 19 Students Uprising." They scattered handbills denouncing the rulers' barbarous fascist repression and their treacherous crime in bartering away everything to outside forces and repeatedly chanted the slogan "Down with the dictatorship" expressing their burning hatred for the rulers.

Reporting about this mass struggle of the resourceful and valiant students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University, a Jiji report from Seoul said that it was "the biggest open demonstration against Pak's 'regime'" since the south Korean fascists carried out the treacherous "October revitalizing reform."

The mass struggle once again clearly showed that where there are exploitation and oppression there always breaks out the resistance of the people and the more the oppressors intensify repression, the more persistent the struggle against them becomes.

Follows the four-point resolution adopted by the students:

1. Give up at once the intelligence fascist policy and set up a liberal democratic system to ensure the elementary rights of the people.
2. Stop at once depending on Japan, establish the independence of economy and ensure the right of the people to existence.
3. Immediately dissolve the "Central Intelligence Agency," the brewhouse of the intelligence fascist policy, and bring to light at once the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case which has enraged all the people.
4. We urge the intellectuals, politicians and men of the press to reflect deeply on their conducts.

Students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University demonstrate, calling for overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship

Repressive Measures against Patriotic South Korean Students

The murderous Pak Jung Hi clique staged a fascist trial on October 1 at the "Seoul district criminal court" to harshly punish Kim Yong Gyong, third-year student of the Law Faculty, and six other patriotic students, of the Koryo University who had fought for campus freedom and democratisation of society, according to a report from Seoul.

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested these students on June 18 and put them to barbarous torture on charges of violating "the anti-communist law" and the "national security law" and on "suspicion of attempting a rebellion" to forge a "crime" and finally put them under murderous trial.

These students had long waged an undaunted struggle, legal and illegal, against the military fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the democratization of campus.

When a mass demonstration struggle against the corruption and irregularities of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and the militarization and fascistization of campus was unfolded throughout south Korea in 1971, they took part in it and valiantly fought, the report added.

The students formed an underground students organization called "Black October Group" and continued an illegal struggle. They published an illegal paper called "Wild Flower" to encourage students to a struggle against fascism and for democracy and clandestinely distributed hundreds of copies of the paper in the school.

Through such illegal activities they exposed and denounced the vicious acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, who revised evil laws into more fascist laws under the name of the "October revitalization" to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and realize their wild ambition for long-term office, and strove for the building of a progressive society where everyone leads a happy life, while opposing the corrupt and ailing colonial social system under which "the rich become richer and the poor become poorer".

It goes without saying that their acts are fully just and worthy of high praise. But the Pak Jung Hi gangsters are trying to punish the patriotic students in an attempt to repress and put down the patriotic people and all the elements of their threat.

DPRK Government Will Not Have Any Relations with Chilean Reactionary Military Junta, DPRK Foreign Ministry Declares

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on September 18 in connection with the fact that the DPRK Government reexamined the state relations between Korea and Chile in view of the grave situation obtaining in Chile and announced that it would suspend state relations with Chile while the fascist reactionary forces exercise power in Chile.

The statement says:

As already reported, the reactionary military forces of Chile, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, staged a fascist military coup, overthrew the legitimate Popular Unity Government which was established in accordance with the general will of the Chilean people and usurped the state power in a brigandish way.

The Chilean military hooligans, wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, murdered President Salvador Allende Gossens, an outstanding politician, ardent patriot and prominent anti-imperialist fighter, and are cold-bloodedly suppressing and massacring progressive personages and patriotic people, and, at the same time, are enforcing externally a hostile policy towards the progressive countries.

The reactionary forces of Chile are hurriedly enforcing such fascist policy with a design to deprive the Chilean people of the gains they won through an arduous struggle, deflect the Republic of Chile from the road of anti-U.S. and independence, subjugate her again to U.S. imperialism and sever the bonds of friendship between the people of Chile and the peoples of the DPRK and other progressive countries of the world, by availing themselves of their temporary illegal seizure of state power.

In recent years the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Chile have been strengthened and developed through sincere mutual support and cooperation in accomplishing the common cause of opposing U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and building a new society.

The Government and people of our Republic were the first to warmly hail the establishment of the Popular Unity Government in Chile and positively supported and encouraged all the progressive policies this government enforced, smashing threat and subversive manoeuvres of every form on the part of the enemies within and without.

The Government and people of the Republic of Chile expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of our people for ending the country's split and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

As the Korean people respected and sympathized with the gallant Chilean people vigorously forging ahead with the uplifted banner of anti-U.S. and independence in the "backyard" of the United States, so the Chilean people expressed feelings of respect and friendship toward the Korean people who have been waging all along a principled and resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and successfully building socialism under the slogan of independence, self-support and self-defence even under the difficult conditions.

Now U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces of Chile are viciously manoeuvring to wreck these close and excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Chile.

The reactionary military junta of Chile has gone the length of perpetrating without hesitation the outrageous act of searching the residence of our Ambassador by mobilizing military gangsters while repeatedly threatening our Embassy in Chile in wanton violation of publicly recognized international law and international usage.

Such being the situation, it has become meaningless for our country to maintain state relations with Chile under the rule of the illegal military junta.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people consider that it will be support and help to the Chilean people who have risen in the just struggle for their power and democratic liberty and rights not to have any relations with the reactionary military junta of Chile unanimously denounced by the Chilean people and the world public opinion today.

The DPRK Government, proceeding from our principled stand of consistently supporting the peoples in their just struggle and from the revolutionary fidelity of our Government and people to the Chilean Popular Unity Government and people, declares that it will suspend the state relations with Chile while the fascist reactionary forces exercise power in Chile.

The Chilean people will restore their power before long and the day will surely come when the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Chile will develop in a more excellent way on a new stage.

Criminal Scheme of U.S. and Japanese Aggressors to Create Two Koreas

Kissinger, U.S. State Secretary, raved at the UN General Assembly session on September 24 that "the admission of all countries to the UN is necessary for effective performance of its functions" and added that now is the time "for north and south Korea to enter the UN as separate members," according to foreign reports.

On the 25th, Japanese foreign minister Ohira, a dyed-in-the-wool henchman of U.S. imperialism, chimed in with his U.S. master, prattling: "Japan supports north and south Korea's admission to the UN as separate existence," "the U.S. troops stationed in the ROK are contributing to preserving peace in this region by discharging their responsibility of defending the truce line" and the like.

This affords another testimony of the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists have teamed up with each other in the vile manoeuvre to keep Korea bisected for ever.

The entire Korean people are indignantly and resolutely denouncing the U.S. and Japanese aggressors for their criminal plot.

A few months ago the U.S. imperialists egged their south Korean followers on to put forward a "proposal for simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south Korea. Now they themselves have brought it before the current session of the UN General Assembly. This proposal is a criminal scheme to manufacture "two Koreas" and perpetuate the split of Korea under the name of the UN.

The U.S. imperialists had all along been dead set against even participation of the representative of the DPRK in the UN discussion of the Korean question as a party concerned. But now they have brought forth the question of "simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south Korea. This is because their machination to isolate the DPRK on the international arena and stifle her ended in an utter failure and the existence of the south Korean puppet regime rigged up under the UN cloak is extremely endangered.

The U.S. imperialists have hatched a cunning plot for "simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south Korea in an attempt to ward off the collapse of the south Korean rulers, prolong their lives and keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base.

The Japanese militarists, the most faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism in its Asian aggression, are taking active part in the plot to create "two Koreas" and are running wild in the van for its success, with the aggressive aim of reinvading south Korea and reducing it to their colony again.

They have the impudence to allege at the UN session that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is "beneficial."

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing the helmet of the "UN forces" constitutes the main obstacle to Korea's reunification, the root cause of the immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people and the basic factor menacing peace in Korea. A clear proof of this is furnished by the annals of nearly-30-year-long U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea.

Nevertheless, the Japanese militarists are now distorting the stark fact. They are embellishing the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and are cutting up nasty, joining hands with U.S. imperialism in its plot to manufacture "two Koreas".

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists, who have not abandoned their ambition for invading Korea and the other parts of Asia, are resorting to all sorts of means and methods in their attempt to freeze the division of Korea and reduce south Korea to their eternal common colony, on account of the community of their interests in aggression.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are convinced that the peace-loving peoples the world over will never tolerate the insidious machination of the U.S. imperialists to use again the authority of the UN unreasonably for perpetuating the division of Korea."

The vicious intrigue of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors for creation of "two Koreas" has roused greater wrath and denunciation on the part of the entire Korean people in the north and the south and the peace-loving peoples of the world who are aspiring after peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors must stop their machination for "simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must pull out of south Korea. The intervention and reaggression manoeuvres against Korea must be brought to an end.

The Korean people will smash the machination of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors for a perpetual split of Korea and achieve its independent, peaceful reunification without fail, enjoying the ever-increasing support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Nasty Trick of Abduction Organizer

The Pak Jung Hi clique have been further isolated from the south Korean people and world public opinion since the Kim Dae Jung abduction case. They are bent on a dirty intrigue to find a way out of their predicament.

Recently, a farce of what they call "interpellation" on the abduction case was staged at the "national assembly" under the pretext of "bringing light on the actual fact". There were cross-questions and crooked answers based on the prearranged script. Revealed in this course was their black-hearted ulterior motive to punish Kim Dae Jung, the victim of the case, as a "criminal", while giving a free hand behind the scenes to all the criminals who are involved in the crime—the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung.

Needless to say, this sort of nasty trick is designed to cover up their own crime and, at the same time, put down the mounting sentiment of the south Korean people for national reunification, perpetuate a split of Korea into the north and the south and strengthen the system of one-man fascist dictatorship in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi clique who want to remain in office for a long time are most fearful of democratization of south Korean society and peaceful reunification of the country.

They are speaking of national reunification under the pressure of public opinion but in practice they are opposed to it. They are suppressing not only the south Koreans' aspiration after reunification but also the reunification movement of Koreans overseas.

Kim Dae Jung carried on political activities for democratization of the south Korean society and the country's reunification in the United States and Japan. Regarding him as a "thorn in the flesh", the Pak Jung Hi clique sent special agents and had them kidnap him and take him to Seoul. They are now trying to punish him on a charge of violation of the "anti-communist law" and "national security law".

During the recent "interpellation" at the "national assembly", they attempted to find an excuse for suppressing Kim Dae Jung in his utterance on a "north-south Confederation".

As for the north-south Confederation, all Koreans who are opposed to the country's split and desirous of reunification are supporting it. It is "culpable" on no account, still less making it an excuse for suppression by alleging that we are involved.

If Kim Dae Jung's advocacy of Confederation is "culpable", Li Hu Rak should, first of all, be brought under the "anti-communist law" for he visited Pyongyang many a time and "dialogued" with us. The attempt to suppress anyone simply because he has called for the north-south Confederation is an expression of fear of reunification.

The frantic efforts of a gang of south Korean special agents to make it appear that Kim Dae Jung is involved with us show glaringly how desperately they are trying to punish him, check the country's reunification and maintain the system of one-man fascist dictatorship.

Frankly speaking, whenever the traitorous clique in south Korea hatched a political plot to hamper reunification, perpetuate national division and prop up the setup for fascist dictatorship, they never failed to allege that we are implicated. This has been and is their stereotyped method to punish their opponents and patriots in south Korea.

It is an undeniable fact that the plan worked out by Pak Jung Hi and Li Hu Rak to kidnap Kim Dae Jung contained an intrigue to make it appear that he is involved with us. The Japanese police investigation has brought to full light that the south Korean CIA agents abducted Kim Dae Jung under instructions from Pak Jung Hi and Li Hu Rak.

They can never deceive the people whatever false propaganda they may make.

If the south Korean gangsters think that they can camouflage their filthy colours as abduction organizer and escape from the protest and denunciation from the peoples in Korea and elsewhere in the world by punishing Kim Dae Jung for his being allegedly involved with us, this means they will only indulge themselves in pipe dreams.

Guinean (Bissau) People's Great Victory

In the crucible of the sacred struggle against the Portuguese colonialists and for the freedom and independence of the country, the Guinean (Bissau) patriots and people have proclaimed the founding of the Republic of Guinea (B), an independent and democratic sovereign state, adopted the new Constitution, elected the State Council of the Republic with Luis Cabral as its Chairman, and organized a new government headed by Francisco Mendes of late.

The founding of the Republic of Guinea (B) is the most brilliant victory gained by the Guinean (B) people in their protracted struggle and the common victory of the peoples of all countries who have risen up in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle. At the same time, it is a crushing blow to the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists.

For more than 100 years the Guinean (B) people have undergone indescribable sufferings under imperialist colonial rule.

After World War II, the national-liberation struggle surged high in Africa. In parallel with this, the flames of resistance struggle of the people flared up fiercely in that country as well.

With the founding of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands in September 1956, their national-liberation struggle became more intensified.

Under the guidance of the Party they started the armed struggle on August 3, 1961.

In the subsequent 12 years the people and patriotic armed forces in Guinea (B) dealt serious blows, political and military, at the enemies, and have achieved such brilliant war results as liberating 80 per cent of the whole territory and more than half of the population.

The liberated areas have turned into a reliable base and rear for the armed struggle and into a cradle of new life of the people.

In the course of such a grand struggle the election to the National People's Assembly, the first state power organ in the history of Guinea (B), was held and the political and economic basis of a new Republic laid.

The enemies killed Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, and manoeuvred in every way to prevent the victorious advance of the people. But this only hastened their final doom.

Now the people of Guinea (B) are waging a decisive struggle to firmly defend the gains of revolution, drive out the Portuguese aggressors to the last man and completely liberate the whole country.

Shining victory is in store for the Guinean (B) people who have turned out in the just liberation-struggle.

Nigeria Strives to Build a New, Hope-filled Life

In Nigeria greeting the 13th anniversary of her independence, the people are waging a worthy, vigorous struggle to build a new life.

Today the Nigerian people have attained much success in their struggle for elimination of the baneful aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and consolidation of the national economy, giving full play to their creative wisdom and enthusiasm.

The Nigerian government is directing considerable efforts to the development of crude oil extractive industry. While restricting to the extreme the capital investment by foreign monopolies in this industry, the government sees that an increasing amount of Nigerian capital is invested in it. Thanks to the assiduous efforts of the people, the output of crude oil is on the upgrade from year to year. Nigeria has already set up state oil companies.

Prospects of development of the natural gas industry is very good. The government of Nigeria has taken positive measures for the use of natural gas. One of these steps is to build a natural gas liquefaction plant.

The plant to be constructed at a cost of 1,250 million dollars will be commissioned in 1977.

Great results have also been gained in coal industry. In the 1972-73 fiscal year Nigeria produced hundreds of thousands of more tons of coal than in the previous fiscal year.

Power industry plays a very important role in her economic development. The first stage project of the Kainji Hydro-power Plant was wound up and this plant has already started operation. Two other hydro-power plants are to be built in the Jebba region and on the Kaduna River.

A series of successes have been registered in light industry and agriculture, too.

Over the past period, the Nigerian people have erected many factories and enterprises through their creative labour. In the recent 10 years alone, they built more than 1,000 factories and enterprises.

According to a measure taken by the government the Nigerian Agricultural Bank and the Industrial and Commercial Bank were set up some time ago. These banks will promote Nigeria's economic development.

The Korean people rejoice as their own over the valuable achievements the Nigerian people have made in the building of a new society under the leadership of General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and warmly congratulate them upon their successes.

Our people sincerely wish the Nigerian government and people still greater successes in their future struggle for obliterating all the vestiges of imperialism, colonialism and racism in Africa and building a new, prosperous society.

Chin Bang Hun

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Japan "Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" headed by Masao Fukushima arrived in Pyongyang on September 22 by air on a visit to our country.

☆ The second Chinese friendship visiting group to Korea headed by Juan Yung-sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Heilungchiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and Member of the Standing Committee of the Heilungchiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on September 25 by train.

☆ A journalists' delegation of the **Scientela**, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived here on September 26 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the **Rodong Sinmun.**

☆ A delegation of the Association of Science and Technology of the USSR led by Nikolai Nikolaevich Khritzenko, Vice-Chairman of the Association, arrived in Pyongyang on September 26 by plane on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the CC of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea.

☆ A delegation of the State Film Archives of the German Democratic Republic headed by Wolfgan Claue, Vice-President of the International Federation of Film Archives and Director of the State Film Archives of the GDR, arrived here on September 26 by air for a visit to Korea.

☆ A delegation of the Trade Union of Basic Industrial Workers of Cuba headed by Roberto Molina Betancouri, General Secretary of the Las Villas Provincial Council of the Trade Union, arrived in Pyongyang on September 26 by air to visit our country.

☆ Fadil Abid and Hisham Assad, reporters of the Arabs Gulf Information Organization, arrived in Pyongyang on September 26 by plane on a visit to our country.

☆ A Japanese judo team headed by Kumazo Hosokawa, Director and Chief Secretary of the All-Japan Judo Federation, arrived here on September 26 by air at the invitation of the Judo Association of the DPRK.

☆ The delegation of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association headed by A. Rahim, Secretary General of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang on September 21 by air.

☆ The government trade delegation of Australia headed by J.F. Cairns, Minister for Overseas Trade and Secondary Industry, left here on September 26 by air after visiting our country.

☆ The Chinese group callisthenics delegation headed by Wang Fu-yung, a leading member of the Peking Physical Culture and Sports Commission, left here on September 26 by train after visiting our country upon the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

Botswana Advances

The Botswana people had fought a protracted struggle against imperialists and neo-colonialists until they achieved independence and proclaimed a republic on September 30, 1966.

Democracy, progress, self-reliance and unity—under these slogans they, led by President Seretse Khama, endeavoured to eliminate the consequences of colonial rule, consolidate national independence and build a national economy and culture after independence. Big successes were made in this course.

The Botswana government and people are successfully carrying out a five-year plan (1970-1975) for national development. The plan is aimed to improve the people's living standard, solve the problem of funds with their own strength and develop the country's economy evenly.

Botswana is abundant in natural wealth—gold, silver, copper, nickel, diamond and asbestos. These natural resources are exploited actively and used to speed up her economic development.

The recent years witnessed the commissioning of a thermal power station, flour mill, leather plant and soft drink factory. New other factories are springing up throughout the country. These are the result of labour efforts made by the industrious Botswana people.

Agriculture and animal husbandry which are key branches of the economy of this country have also made rapid progress. The output of main crops—sorghum, cowpeas, millet, maize, peanuts—has increased year after year. There are more than 1.5 million cattle in the country, and hundreds of thousands of sheep and goats.

A great attention is directed to the development of transport. During the five-year plan extension work of railways will be undertaken.

The government's main effort is directed to the training of technicians under the slogan of "attaining self-sufficiency in technical personnel."

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Botswana people on their valuable successes gained in building a new country.

Korea and Botswana are many miles apart, but the community of situation in the past and the common struggle for a new life at present are reducing this distance. Especially, the visit to our country of a government delegation of the Republic of Botswana headed by E.M.K. Kgabo, Minister of Information and Radio Service from the end of August to the beginning of September this year marked a new landmark in further developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The government and people of Botswana express sympathy with the just struggle of the Korean people for independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people treasure the friendly relations between the two countries and will make an active effort to strengthen it.

We Korean people are convinced that the Botswana people will achieve fresh successes in their struggle for the prosperity of the country.

Friendship and Cooperation: News in Brief

◎ A Pyongyang meeting was held on August 30 last at the Pyongyang Art Theatre in honour of the visiting delegation of the National Political Bureau under the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic headed by Mohamed Mohamud Mohamed, Vice-Director of the Workers' Department of the same bureau.

◎ A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students welcoming the delegation of the Italian Young Communist League was held on September 10 at the Pyongyang Children and Students' Palace Theatre.

◎ A Finnish women's delegation headed by Lauha Mannisto was welcomed at a Pyongyang women's meeting held on September 13 at the Moranbong Theatre.

◎ A meeting was held on September 13 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang to welcome the delegation of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Angel Castro Lavarello.

◎ Solidarity meetings were held to denounce the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism and the Chilean pro-U.S. military fascist clique who had engineered the reactionary military coup, overthrown the legitimate Popular Unity Government and usurped the state power, and to support the just struggle of the Chilean people who have risen up for the achievement of the country's progress and for the defence of democratic system.

A letter of condolences to wife of the late President Salvador Allende Gossens was adopted at the central women's rally held in Pyongyang on September 20.

A national meeting of the Korean working class and trade union members held on September 22 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang adopted a letter to express their solidarity with the Chilean counterparts.

◎ In honour of H.D. Malaviya, General Secretary of the All-India Peace Council and Member of Parliament, a meeting was held on September 17 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang under the auspices of the Korean National Peace Committee.

◎ A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association headed by A. Rahim, Secretary General of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, was held on September 18 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang.

◎ Agreements on trade and payments were signed between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Empire of Iran at Teheran.

Anti-Pak Jung Hi Movement Expands among Koreans in the U.S.

The Japanese newspaper **Asahi Shimbun** carried recently an article by its correspondent in Washington under the headline "anti-Pak Jung Hi movement expanding among Koreans in the U.S.," according to a report from Tokyo.

The author wrote that Korean nationals in the United States now number some 170,000, most of whom hate the Pak Jung Hi gangsters.

"Now a movement of Koreans residing in the U.S. for the release of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and the restoration of democracy in south Korea is being unfolded throughout the U.S. and this has become a new headache for the south Korean 'government,'" he wrote.

Lt Jae Hyon who had been chief information official of the south Korean "embassy" in Washington till some time ago said that "a strife for power is coming to a head" among the reactionary ruling circles of south Korea with the Kim Dae Jung abduction case as a momentum. If they continue to seek long term office, they will be short-lived, he added.

The author also wrote that the Korean nationals in the U.S. criticised the Japanese authorities for vindicating the crime of the south Korean fascist gangsters in the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and expressed distrust, saying "the Japanese government is not good. Isn't it seeking a 'political settlement' to save Pak's 'regime'?"

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